THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

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FIRST EDITION.

Midnight.

BALTIMORE.

The Convention

A DAY'S DOINGS.

A Shattered Ship.

GREELEY IN THE WHALE'S BELLY.

Cincinnati Platform Endorsed.

DEMOCRACY NO MORE.

Gone, But Not Forgotten.

GOOD-BYE, OLD FRIENDS.

Petticoat Thunder.

THE BOURBONS REVOLT.

No Trifling Bolt.

OUTRAGEOUS ADVANCES.

Indemnity for Human Flesh.

WAS THE WAR A FAILURE?

MUSIC BY THE BAND.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—The delegates were generally in their seats by ten o'clock. A second brass band, located in the upper gallery, entertained the audience with various airs, in which "Dixie," "My Maryland," and "Yankee Doodle" were especially applauded.

CALLED TO ORDER.

At a quarter after ten o'clock Chairman Doolittle called the Convention to order, and called up Rev. Dr. Layburn, of Baltimore, who addressed the Throne of Grace.

The Chair announced for the convenience of members of the Convention and the press, that every person rising to make a motion or speak, shall announce his name and state.

Mr. Cabel, of Arkansas, asked seats by courtesy for five delegates from Arkansas in excess of their number. Agreed to.

CINCINNATI PLATFORM ADOPTED.

Mr. Barr, of Connecticut, announced that the Committee on Resolutions were ready to report a platform, and at his request Reading-Clerk Pervin read a report recommending the adoption of the resolutions already adopted by the Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati.

In order that there should be no misapprehension as to those resolutions, Mr. Barr called for their reading in full to the Convention, which was done.

Mr. Barr explained that the resolutions were like the Cincinnati platform exactly, nothing added, nothing excluded. This platform was adopted in the Convention by all the States except Delaware, Mississippi, Georgia and Oregon. He moved the adoption of the report, and also moved the previous question.

THE "GAG" LAW.

Mr. Bayard, of Del., inquired whether the previous question was another name for "gag," the law which had become the law of the Democratic Convention.

Without notice to the delegate, the Chair said the Convention had adopted the rules of the House of Representatives, so the motion of Mr. Barr was in order not to nominate. The gentlemen appealed for the withdrawal of the motion in order to allow a short debate.

CONFUSION.

Mr. Barr said he felt compelled to decline. [Confusion and calls of "Question, Debate," &c.]

On a motion to sustain the previous question a call of the States was ordered, which resulted in ayes 573, nays 176.

Mr. Hoffman, in casting the united vote of New York in the affirmative, said some of the delegates, himself among the number, were opposed to the previous question.

Mr. Hancock, of Ohio, denied the right of his delegation to cast the vote as a unit, and asked to have his vote recorded "no."

The Chair announced that Mr. Barr, of Connecticut, was now entitled to one hour to debate the resolutions; also, that the gentleman from Delaware, Mr. Bayard, appealed for ten minutes.

Mr. Barr conceded this request, as Mr. Bayard is a member of the Committee on Resolutions.

OPPOSED TO CUT AND DRIED RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Bayard took the platform and said: While there was no disposition to carp at and oppose men because of former political opinions, he hoped the great Democratic organization would be allowed to have an independent expression of its own honest sentiments. Why take cut and dried resolutions of another organization? Why have the opinions of other men not chosen by us been forced down our throats as our expression? It is proposed here that we shall go before the country for the first time without our own independent expression of principles. It is not just to ask us to go into this campaign under the clothing of a "minority." [Calls of "time, time."]

MORE DISORDER.

The Chair then announced that Mr. Barr, out of respect for the minority, consented to give Mr. Bayard ten minutes more. Another Connecticut delegate objected to any man occupying the time of the Convention this way. [Applause; hisses.]

The Chair called "order," and reminded the delegates that this is a deliberative assemblage, and urged respectful hearing of any one who occupied the floor, whether they approve his sentiments or not.

Mr. Bayard finally resumed, arguing the necessity for some expression of opinion upon the question of the exercise of Federal military power under color of legislation to enforce the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Constitutional amendments. If the Convention failed in this there would be serious disappointments. In conclusion, he protested against adopting the report as a whole, and asked for a separate vote on the several and distinct propositions pending.

The vote on previous questions resulted as follows:

Alabama, aye, 10; nay 10; Arkansas, aye, 12; California, aye, 11; nay, 1; Connecticut, aye, 12; nay, 16; Delaware, aye, 6; nay, 2; Florida, 10; Georgia, aye, 1; nay, 21; Illinois, aye, 42; Indiana, aye, 30; Iowa, aye, 22; Kansas, aye, 10; Kentucky, aye, 24; Louisiana, aye, 6; nay, 10; Maine, aye, 14; Maryland, aye, 14; nay, 2; Massachusetts, aye, 24; Michigan, 22; Minnesota, aye, 10; Mississippi, nay, 16; Missouri, aye, 26; nay 4; Nebraska, aye, 6; Nevada, nay, 6; New Hampshire, aye, 10; New Jersey, nay, 18; New York, aye, 70; North Carolina, aye, 20; Ohio, aye, 44; Oregon, nay, 6; Pennsylvania, aye, 37; nay, 21; Rhode Island, nay, 8; South Carolina, aye, 3; nay, 11; Tennessee, aye, 24; Texas, nay, 16; Vermont, aye, 10; Virginia, nay, 22; West Virginia, aye, 3; nay, 2; Wisconsin, aye, 2. Total ayes, 525; nays, 182.

REGRETS.

Mr. Connor, of South Carolina, said he regretted there should have been any difference of opinion. All other issues should be merged in a single one of defeating the re-election of the present national administration. He said the reconstruction acts and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Constitutional Amendments had been accepted, and public opinion was higher than the Government and superior to any declarations by the conventions. There was nothing left but in the issue but to save the nation from destruction by corruption. He reviewed rapidly and criticised the foreign policy of the administration, and urged a union of the whole nation to defeat the unhallowed purposes and the shiftless policy of the present Government.

PREMATURE APPLAUSE.

His allusion to the prospective election of Greeley and Brown was received with great applause, and alluding to the fifteenth amendment, he said he would be the last man to attempt to wrest from four millions of freedmen the right of suffrage. He then said: New York's majority would be larger than Missouri's total vote, and also expressed his regret that there had been any division of the vote here. He knew that those who did not vote for Horace Greeley were acting conscientiously, but he desired to appeal to them. New York is a Democratic State. It had more than four hundred thousand Democratic votes, and these were ready to sacrifice personal preferences and prejudices on the altar of their country, and he hoped their brethren would do the same.

Judge Reagan, of Texas, followed, and said it was supposed among his people that the Democratic party could not succeed at this election with a distinct Democratic party, therefore they had come here to unite with their brethren from the whole country in effecting such arrangements as will unite Democrats with all honest opponents of the Administration. It was wisdom, therefore, to take the Cincinnati platform. Why refuse to accept the situation and make the best of it?

Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, asked if it was admissable to take a separate vote on each resolution. The Chair answered "no," as the previous question had been ordered.

Mr. Barksdale—Then I ask the unanimous consent of the Convention to a decision of the vote. [Cries of "No, no."]

Mr. McRea, of Tennessee, made efforts to obtain the floor, and was finally recognized by the Chair, and proceeded with excited protests against the cutting off of debate. [Cries of "Sit down," "Call roll," "Call roll."]

The roll of States was called on the main question—adoption of platform—which resulted as follows: Yeas, 662, nays, 70.

NOISY AGAIN.

At the close of the call, when Delaware voted "no," there were loud hisses.

The Chair appealed to the Convention to treat with respect the vote of any and every State.

The delegates said that the disturbance was in the galleries.

Before the vote was announced permission was asked by the Chairman of the Alabama delegation to make an explanation in the change of vote. Objection being made, her Chairman ruled that while Alabama had a right to change her vote, he could not explain. Subsequently unanimous consent being accorded, Mr. Shorter, of Alabama, took two minutes to explain that there were in the pending resolutions some statements which some of his delegation could not endure without an explanation. Having said this he changed Alabama's vote from 12 ayes and 8 nays to 20 ayes.

PETITION FROM GERMANS.

Mr. Hoffman, of New York, presented a petition of 15,000 Germans of the city of New York, which was read by the Secretary. It recommends the nomination of Greeley and Brown, and expresses the belief that they will receive the party support of the Germans, regardless of past party affiliations, as the best nominations that can be made, and asked that Greeley be nominated on the first ballot.

BALLOTING FOR PRESIDENT.

Mr. Ray, of Indiana, offered a resolution to proceed to vote by States for candidates for President and Vice President.

Mr. Cox, of New York, offered an amendment providing that on the calling of each State, its chairman shall state how the delegation votes, and his statement alone shall be taken. The amendment was accepted and the resolution adopted viva voce.

Mr. Snowhook, of Illinois, here sent up the name of Horace Greeley as the Democratic candidate for President.

First ballot in detail—Greeley, 687; Bayard, of Delaware, 15; Jerry Black, of Pennsylvania, 21; Groesbeck, 3. The ballot resulted—Greeley, 687; James A. Bayard, 15; J. S. Black, 21; Groesbeck, 3. Greeley's nomination was made unanimous.

When Governor Hoffman rose to cast the vote of New York her delegation was greeted with three cheers. Order being restored, Governor Hoffman disputed Missouri's promise to give Greeley the largest majority of any State.

After the Chair had announced the result of the ballot, Mr. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, took the platform. He said that, in obedience to the division of public politics in his State, as their delegation had cast part of their vote against the gentleman, who, by all the uses and customs of the Democratic party, is now its nominee for the Presidency, they would yield to its decision, and accept the result which the great high court of appeal of the party had decreed. In conclusion, by the instructions of his delegation, he moved that the nomination be made unanimous.

VOTE BY STATES.

Alabama, Greeley 20; Arkansas, Greeley 12; California, Greeley 12; Connecticut, Greeley 12; Delaware, James A. Bayard 6; Florida, Greeley 6; blank 2; Georgia, Greeley 18, blank 4; Illinois, Greeley, 42; Indiana, Greeley, 30; Iowa, Greeley 22; Kansas, Greeley 10; Kentucky, Greeley 24; Louisiana, Greeley 16; Maine, Greeley 14; Maryland, Greeley 16; Massachusetts, Greeley 26; Michigan, Greeley 22; Minnesota, Greeley 10; Mississippi, Greeley 16; Missouri, Greeley 30; Nebraska, Greeley 6; Nevada, Greeley 6; New Hampshire, Greeley 10; New Jersey, Greeley 9, Bayard 9; New York, Greeley 70; North Carolina, Greeley 20; Ohio, Greeley 44; Oregon, Greeley 6; Pennsylvania, Greeley 35, blank 2, J. S. Black 21; Rhode Island, Greeley 8; South Carolina, Greeley 14; Tennessee, Greeley 24; Texas, Greeley 10; Vermont, Greeley 10; Virginia, Greeley 22; West Virginia, Greeley 8, W. S. Groesbeck 2, Wisconsin, Greeley 20.

Whole vote cast	732
Greeley	680
Bayard	16
Black	21
Groesbeck	2
Blank	7

The latest voting for Vice President is as follows: First ballot—Brown, 713; Stevens, of Kentucky, six; Blank, thirteen.

A LONG LOOK AHEAD.

Upon the announcement of the nomination the "Battle Cry of Freedom" was given by the band, followed by "Hail to the Chief." When the music ended the scene was lowered at the rear of the stage, presenting a view of the White House.

Order being restored the motion of Mr. Wallace that the nomination be made unanimous was put and carried with but one or two dissenting votes. After the roll was called on the nomination for Vice President on motion of Mr. Chalmers, of Mississippi, the nomination was made unanimous.

FINISHING TOUCHES.

Bauck, of Wisconsin, moved for a resolution appointing a committee of one from each State, to be named by their respective delegations, to apprise the candidates of their nomination.

Mr. Payne, of Ohio, moved to amend by adding that the President of the Convention be Chairman. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Heaton, of Ohio, a resolution was adopted that on the adjournment of the Convention it would with music escort the New York and Missouri delegations to their quarters.

A resolution was adopted leaving the place of the next Convention to be decided by the National Committee; also a resolution of thanks to John T. Ford, to Frederick Raine and to Baltimore for courtesies; also thanks to Mr. Doolittle for the able and impartial manner in which he presided over the convention.

The Chairman returned thanks for their kind expression towards him, and invoked the blessing of Providence upon the efforts of the Convention.

Mr. Hines, of Kentucky, offered a resolution of thanks to the Recording Secretary.

A resolution of thanks to the Sergeant-at-Arms and other officers was adopted, and also to Mr. Prince, Secretary of the National Committee.

At 1:30 the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

NOTIFYING THE NOMINEES.

Immediately after the adjournment of the convention the committee appointed to notify Greeley and Brown of their nomination by the convention held a meeting, J. R. Doolittle, chairman, and L. P. Fenton, secretary, and appointed the following sub-committee to prepare a letter to the nominees, to be presented to the full committee this afternoon, viz.: Jas. S. Thayer, of New York, Judge J. C. Abbott, of Massachusetts, Joseph Chestnut, of South Carolina, John C. Burch, of Tennessee, and A. M. Miller, of Illinois.

On motion of Judge Abbott, it was resolved that the Committee proceed in a body to New York and present the letter to Greeley. Should Brown be in New York at the time, the committee also to wait on him.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the National Democratic Executive Committee this afternoon, all the members being present except from the States of Delaware and Florida, Hon. Aug. Schell, of New York, was elected permanent Secretary and Treasurer. The following gentlemen were elected members of the executive committee: Thomas F. Randolph, of New Jersey; Cyrus H McCormick, Illinois; Wm. A. Moore, Michigan; Isaac E Eaton, Kansas; Frederick O. Prince, Massachusetts; Jno. L. Thompson, Ohio; Jas. P. Barr, Pennsylvania; Wm. H; Barnum, Connecticut; Mathew W. Ransom, North Carolina, and General W. T. Bates, Tennessee.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee was made a member of the Committee on Executive Officers. The following gentlemen compose the resident Democratic Committee of Washington: Samuel J. Randolph, of Pennsylvania, W. W. Corcoran, of Washington, Allan Thurman, of Ohio, James Brooks, of New York, and Montgomery Blair, Md.

THE WOMEN DISAPPOINTED.

Isabella Bercher Hooker, of Connecticut, Susan B. Anthony, of New York, and Laura De Force Gordon, of California, who had been in attendance on the Baltimore Convention, hoping to obtain from the Democratic party a broader recognition of their right to vote than was given by the Republican Convention at Philadelphia, are very much disappointed at the utter rejection of their claims by the Baltimore Convention, and declare their intention of working for the Philadelphia platform and its nominees.

The Bolters' Convention.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—The anti-Greeley Baltimore Convention met this afternoon at 1. The following were made permanent officers: President, Samuel J. Bayard, of New Jersey; Vice Presidents, B. F. Stokes, of South Carolina, James Sweeny, of Pennsylvania, Ezra Keyser, of Texas, and Joseph Miller, of Arizona; Secretaries, James G. Underwood, of Connecticut, and S. J. Chute, of New York.

MR. BAYARD'S SPEECH.

Mr. Bayard, on taking the chair, said this Convention was here to-day to resist a foul conspiracy formed some time ago for the destruction of the Democratic party, and which was now culminated at the Opera House. This Convention represents the masses of the Democrats, whose voice is not there heard. Those here present will continue to hold up the old flag, and if the conspirators throw it down we will take it up and bid defiance to the outrage sought to be perpetrated. Political coalitions, as first sought to show, never succeeded. Coalitions are founded on bargain and sale; but we cannot tell who the buyers and sellers are. But it ain't well to remain. When Greeley was nominated at Cincinnati a howl of contempt everywhere took place; but combinations took place. Paper after paper hoisted the signal of distress, and went over to his support, and now we see the result in the proceedings at the Opera House in the nomination of Greeley and Brown.

ARRAIGNING THE DEMOCRATS.

The committee appointed yesterday to propose an address, presented the following:

In view of the action which has this day been taken by the Democratic National Convention sitting at the Opera House, in the adoption of a platform in its main feature distinctively Republican and the nomination as a candidate for the Presidency of a man who, for years, has been the most bitter and implacable enemy of the Democracy. This conference of Democrats, from different States of the Union, has been convened to take such action as the honor and safety of the Democratic cause and the interests of the country demand, and as preliminary to and in justification of our proposed action we hereby declare that the aforesaid proceedings of said National Convention are a virtual dissolution of the hitherto existing organization of the Democratic party; that they are an unconditional abandonment of the principles of the Democratic party, and the acceptance of such as are conflicting and irreconcilable with them; that by this action said Convention, as claiming to represent the Democratic party, has been false to its obligation of duty, to principle, to regard for consistency, and to every sentiment of political honor; and as it can represent the Democratic party only by adherence to its principles and can make nominations which Democrats are bound to support only by naming candidates who are known and recognized Democrats, therefore the action which it has taken, so far from being binding as the action of the Democratic party, should be spurned by all true Democrats, and with unyielding tenacity, and to the utmost extremity denying that Democracy is dead or it can ever die while the principles of our fathers are cherished by even a few devoted hearts. We seize again and fling to the breeze, for all true Democrats to rally around, the banner so faithlessly lowered, and pledge an undying devotion to principles, to involve living and enduring issues, that the system of government established by our fathers was a federal union of co-equal States; that we hold the doctrines of State rights and of a strict construction of the Federal Constitution as defined by Thomas Jefferson, believing their effective recognition to be indispensable to a maintenance of free political institutions and a perpetuation of popular liberty in this country, and to those essential principles of government enumerated by him in his first inaugural address, specially applicable to our time and condition, consisting of his former admirable and ever-important propositions, equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever State or persuasion, religion or politics; peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none; a well disciplined militia, our best reliance in peace and for the first moments of war till the regulars may relieve them; the supremacy of civil over military authority; freedom of religion; freedom of press; freedom of person under the protection of the *habeas corpus*; trial by juries impartially selected, to which should be added what Jefferson defined as the sum of good government, "A wise and frugal government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, which shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits, industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned."

We recommend that our fellow-citizens in the several States form Democrat State organizations and do all in their power to check the growing defection from true Democratic principles; and we further suggest and recommend that a Convention be held at Louisville, Ky., on Saturday, September 3, 1872, to take such steps as may be deemed prudent and essential.

The address was adopted.

Mr. Bigley, of New York, said that they should not make a nomination at the present time. He wanted a true Democrat as a candidate for President.

A resolution was offered and adopted for the appointment of a committee to secure the attendance of delegates to the National Convention at Louisville.

Mr. Butley offered a resolution that this Convention now proceed to vote for candidates for President and Vice President. Laid on the table.

WHAT THE EX-REBELS WANT.

Dickmore Jackson, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution recommending to the National Convention the following, to be incorporated in the platform, namely: First—an act of universal amnesty and restoration of political rights; second—repeal of all acts injuriously affecting the Southern States; third—extension of the pension laws to the soldiers of the South; fourth—payment for liberated slaves from the National treasury; fifth—a change in the National flag to make it acceptable to the people of the country.

Judge Flanders remarked that this was a mere preliminary Convention, and therefore this was not a time and place to entertain the proposition. On his motion it was laid on the table.

The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

POLITICAL.

How the Baltimore Nominations were Received.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—The nominations were received here without the least manifestation on the part of the public.

BOSTON, July 10.—Very little interest was manifested in Boston and vicinity over the announcement of the Baltimore nominations.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The news of the nomination of Greeley and Brown by the Democratic National Convention created very little excitement. The *Journal* regards it as a sad spectacle to see Greeley, a life-long opponent of the Democratic party, its men and its principles, now standing before the country as its chosen and willing champion in opposition to the Republican party, of which he had been a leader.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—The *Courier*, German Republican, which favored the Liberal Republican movement, will say they regard Mr. Greeley now the Democratic candidate, whom they can not support. As between Greeley and Grant, they will support Grant, though it may be done with reluctance.

The *Volksblatt* will not support Greeley, but will probably incline to neutrality.

Indiana Republican Congressional Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 10.—The Republican Convention for the nomination of an additional Congressman and Presidential electors at large, met this morning at the State House. General Nathan Kimball, of this city, Hon. Thomas C. Sloughter, of Corydon, Hon. W. Williams, the present member of Congress from the Tenth District, and General Alorin P. Henry, of Posey county, were put in nomination for Congressman. Hon. William Williams was nominated on the first ballot. General Nathan Kimball, who was a candidate for Presidential elector at large, resigned, leaving two electors to be chosen this afternoon.

Afternoon session.—At the afternoon session of the Republican Convention, for the nomination of Congressman and Electors-at-large, Judge Isaac Moore, of Warmuet, was elected to fill the vacancy caused by General Kimball's resignation. Maj. J. W. Jordon, of this city, was nominated for the other Elector-at-large, with J. S. Hinton and Henry C. Donnatel as contingents.

The Campaign Opened in Wheeling.

WHEELING, W. VA., July 10.—The friends of Gov. Jacob, who is an independent candidate for re-election against Johnson N. Camden, the Democratic nominee, held a rousing mass meeting at the Court House here to-night which was addressed by Gov. Jacob and N. Fitzhugh, of Kanawha. They were cheered to echo by a large and enthusiastic audience. There were thirty Vice Presidents, embracing the foremost Democrats of the city. This was the opening meeting of the campaign. Gov. Jacob, besides a large Democratic support, will receive the solid Republican votes. His friends are confident of his election.

Greeley the Weakest Candidate.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—A report, originating in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, to the effect that Richard Smith, of the *Gazette*, was engaged in a movement to secure the withdrawal of Grant, in order to bring out a candidate that would defeat Greeley, having obtained wide circulation, Mr. Smith authorizes a contradiction. There is not, he says, the shadow of a foundation for the report. He advocated the nomination of Grant before the assembling of the Philadelphia Convention, and believes him the strongest man that could have been chosen. He furthermore regards Greeley as almost the weakest candidate that could have been selected by the opposition, and he believes that he will be defeated.

The Canvass in North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, July 10.—The State canvass is progressing amid unusual excitement. Both parties are making tremendous efforts. Secretaries Boutwell and Delano will make speeches for the Republicans next week. The conservatives have a grand mass meeting at Weldon on the 12th, and at Raleigh on the 16th. The election takes place on the 1st of August, and it is thought the last week of the canvass will be the most exciting ever witnessed in the State.

"Age"-ed Satisfaction.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—The *Age* to-morrow expresses satisfaction with the nominations at Baltimore, and says: "The voice of the people, contrary to all expectation, and in spite of every political impediment, has called Horace Greeley to take the lead in the present crisis. Who will say that the people shall not settle this question for themselves? No Democrat will say it."

An Office Seeking a Candidate.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 10.—It is stated that Mr. Depau's (Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor) declination has been in the hands of the Central Committee several days. The nomination has been tendered to Rev. W. W. Browning, of Brown county, but he has not yet accepted.

SPORTING.

Aquatic.

HALIFAX, July 10.—The boat race at Digby between Fulton and Brown has been postponed for smooth water. Great crowds were present to witness the race.

ERIE, PA., June 10.—Stormy weather prevented the championship six oared shell race of the Northwestern Amateur Boating Association from taking place to-day. It will be held to-morrow. The Eclipse, a six oared barge, and Wahwah, of the Sun Club of Saginaw, pulled against time, the wind blowing fresh against them, and made the mile and a half in 13:51. Charles A. P. Everill, of *Wilkes' Spirit and Aquatic Journal*, and many other newspaper men, are here. To-morrow the single scull, four oared and six oared races, and reviewing, will come off.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—John H. Warland, formerly of the Lowel (Mas.) *Courier*, died on Sunday.

—Gen. St. John B. L. Spinner died in Washington on Wednesday of paralysis, aged 75.

—The cotton caterpillar has appeared in many counties of Alabama. There is much depression among planters.

—At a Greeley ratification meeting in St. Louis yesterday evening, the stand, which was overcrowded, gave way, and precipitated all upon it to the ground.

—John H. Lane, of Illinois, committed suicide at Litchfield, Ky., on Tuesday afternoon, by taking morphine. On a slip of paper were the words: "Old death I salute thee," evidently written by the deceased.

ONE of the most surprising facts elicited by inquiries in committee is the absurdly low figures at which thousands of highly educated men consent—nay, eagerly compete—to serve the State. In the Empire of Germany there exists 60,000 schools educating 6,000,000 scholars, and 20 universities attended by 15,600 students. Of the 48,000 schoolmasters employed in Prussia alone, nearly 2,000 enjoy salaries ranging between £7 10s and £15 annually, 12,000 are paid less than £22 to £30. Only receive the maximum of £1500 and the average salary of a Prussian government schoolmaster is £46 in the towns and £29 17s in the country. It is proposed to distribute £70,000 a year more out of the Exchequer, glutted with French gold, to these unfortunates—about 35s apiece per annum.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

NEW YORK.

The Fisk Murder Trial.

MEDICAL EVIDENCE CONTINUED.

Orangemen's Parade.

TROUBLE APPREHENDED.

NEW YORK, July 10, 1872.

STOKES' TRIAL.

The testimony in the Stokes' case to-day was mostly medical. Stokes' mother and brother testified as to Stokes carrying a pistol to protect himself from Fisk.

The case for the defence was closed. Some rebutting testimony was offered by the prosecution.

Mr. Cowan testified that in conversation with Dr. Fisher, the latter stated that in probing Fisk's wound he pushed the bullet in some four inches, but could not extract it. His probe was not of the right kind, but he had no time to get a proper probe.

Evidence going to show that Stokes was going to the Providence trotting match on the 6th of June was offered, but excluded.

Dorman B. Easton's testimony, taken in London, was for the great part excluded.

Mr. Crofton, a surveyor, testified that the pistol found on the sofa could not have been thrown there from the door of the room.

Mr. Tremaine said the defense were ready to close. The court then took a recess.

After the recess Dr. Howe was recalled. He said he had looked over the New York Medical Register, and could not find the name of Dr. F. V. Fisher, who was examined for the prosecution. This closed the case for the defense.

The District Attorney then recalled in rebuttal Charles Y. Hill, who stated that he did not see a pistol on the stairs, in the hall, or reception room, at any time. On the 6th of January, Stokes passed him in the hall very close, just by the elevator. This was to contradict the statement of the defendant that he believed he dropped his pistol in the hall.

Geo. Bardin, sworn—I was interpreter to Col. Fisk; did not live entirely with him, but was generally with him morning and evening.

Question—Were you with him that morning when he was dressing as usual? Answer—I was.

Q.—Did he have a pistol?—(Objected to by the defense, but allowed by the Court.) Witness—No, sir; I helped him on with his pants and vest in the morning, and before he went out, at 3:20 P. M., I put on his coat. He had no pistol then.

Dr. Thos. H. Tripler, recalled—Produced the probe used by Dr. Wood and himself. It is six inches long; never told Cowan he pushed the probe in eight or nine inches.

Cross-examined—Did you ever tell Dr. Shine that you thought the probe had been broken in the wound? A.—Never, sir.

Q.—Did you tell him you gave him one hundred and thirty minims of magnesia solution?

The Court objected to the question.

Mr. Tremaine said it was simply important to put the question. It was only now that he learned outside of the Court that this gentleman said he gave one hundred and twenty minims of subintaneously, and Dr. Fisher a larger quantity of opium by the mouth—much larger than they swore to, and that they got scared and had to stop giving it.

The Court allowed the question.

Q.—Did you not tell Dr. Shine that you gave one hundred and thirty minims subintaneously, and that Dr. Fisher a larger quantity by the mouth, and that you got scared? A.—No, sir; I have no recollection of it.

Q.—Is that probe as it was when you used it? A.—No; it was broken at the inquest. (To Mr. Beach.) I am positive I did not tell Dr. Shine that I gave one hundred and thirty drops. I don't think I mentioned Dr. Fisher's treatment at all.

At this point, Mr. McKeon, directing attention to the proprietor of the *Star*, who was sitting nearly opposite him, called out, "You had better stand aside, Mr. *Star*. I notice a steady attack upon me every day, and I want to point you out."

John Marshall, Fisk's colored valet, was recalled to prove that the deceased had no pistol in his pocket when dressing.

Francis Housman, Fisk's colored coachman, was also recalled. He swore he never saw a pistol in the hands of the Colonel.

Cross-examined—Had not the Colonel any pistols in his holsters? A.—No, sir. [Laughter.]

Q.—Do you know what a holster is? A.—No, sir. [Laughter.]

Francis Curtis, who assisted Fisk up the stairs after the shooting, was called to prove that he saw no pistol with or near the wounded man on the stairs, hall or parlor. He said he did not look for one.

Adjourned.

TROUBLE APPREHENDED.

The *Commercial* states that the police, while professing to believe that there will be no trouble on the 12th inst., will be ordered out, fully armed, and mounted police will clear away any mob which may collect in front of the procession. A signal has been arranged between the police, military and fire authorities, by which the forces can be concentrated at any points. It is believed the apparent quietude of the Irish is assumed, to put the authorities off their guard, but the *Commercial* says there is no need of disguising the fact that many recent movements indicate bloodshed on Friday.

AN ASSASSIN COMMITTED.

John Thompson, charged with shooting Charles H. Phelps, a jeweler, a few weeks since, was to-day before Judge Ledwith, and fully identified as the person who fired the shot. He was committed without bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

USELESS EXPENDITURE.

The Reform Committee of Fifty of Brooklyn publish a report showing that the new storage receiver was unnecessary and involved a useless waste of money, and that the contract was illegal and fraudulent, and not given to the lowest bidder.

MORTUARY.

Of the 1,569 deaths last week, 196 were caused directly by the heat. There was an increase of the death rate in Brooklyn during the past week of 231 over the preceding week. There were 249 deaths from cholera infantum.

PERSONALS.

General Diven will probably receive the Vice Presidency of the Erie Railroad.

William Barnes, United States Commissioner to the Statistical Congress, sailed to-day for Europe.

ANOTHER STRIKE.

The laborers employed on the East River Bridge struck to-day for an increase of wages.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1872.

REBEL RAM APPRAISED.

The rebel ram Albemarle was appraised at two hundred and eighty-two thousand eight hundred and fifty-six dollars. This appraisement was confirmed by the court. Seventy-nine thousand nine hundred and fifty-four dollars have been distributed to the captors.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

Cloudy weather, areas of rain and easterly winds prevail on Thursday over the Gulf States; easterly to southerly winds and partially cloudy weather for the South Atlantic States; westerly winds and clearing weather for the Middle States; a rising barometer and northerly to westerly winds north-west of the Ohio valley.

POSTAL CARDS.

The postal cards will not be ready for a month yet.

CINCINNATTI.

Meeting of National Association of Stove Manufacturers.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—The National Association of Stove Manufacturers assembled here at noon to-day in pursuance of the adjournment at the meeting held in New York on March 6, 1870. Representatives were present from St. Louis, Albany, Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Rock Island, New York City, Troy, New York, Detroit, Baltimore, Wheeling, Buffalo, Evansville, Dayton, Charleston, Illinois, Zanesville, Cincinnati and other cities. The meeting was called to order by John Perry, of Albany, President of the association. During his remarks he said the amount of capital invested in the manufacture of stoves in this country was $30,000,000, employing 150,000 men.

At the close of Mr. Perry's speech an address of welcome was made by Mr. Resort, of this city. Among matters to receive attention will be the cost of stoves, fronts, improvements in manufacture, etc. Committees were appointed on the present condition of trade at its future prospects, and other matters, after which an adjournment was had till nine o'clock to-morrow.

ARKANSAS.

The Pope County Troubles—Constable Shot.

LITTLE ROCK, July 10.—Parties from Pope county this evening report militia to the number of sixty in arms near Dover last night. It is reported they intended to make an attack on that place to-day. It is also reported that two more citizens were killed last night at Dover. The Governor will send Maj. Gen. Upton, of the militia, to the scene of troubles to-morrow to investigate the matter.

CONSTABLE SHOT.

A constable named Dillard was shot and killed at Perrysville on Saturday.

POTTSVILLE.

Miners' Wages.

POTTSVILLE, PA., July 10.—Committees of the Board of Trade and Workmen's Association met to-day to average the price of coal from the June returns, and found the same to be $1.99. In accordance with the agreement made in January 1868, the wages for July will be paid on the basis then established.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The Official Correspondence on the Exclusion of the Consequential Damages.

THE ARBITRATORS' DECLARATION AT GENEVA.

The Explanations to the State Department by the American Agent.

SECRETARY FISH'S COMMUNICATIONS.

The President's Acceptance of the Decision.

WASHINGTON, July 8, 1872.

The following is the telegraphic correspondence which passed between the State Department and J. C. Bancroft Davis, our agent at Geneva, during the first session of the Geneva Tribunal, when the fate of arbitration was undetermined. It will be remembered that Mr. Davis was furnished with copies of all the correspondence which passed between the British Government, Minister Schenck and the State Department, before the assembling of the tribunal on the 15th of June. He awaited the action of the British agent on the assembling of the tribunal, but finding himself without recent instructions, asked for an adjournment till June 17th. At the conference on that day, Count Sclopis, President of the Tribunal, anticipated the point at issue, and Mr. Davis immediately telegraphed to Secretary Fish as follows:

DAVIS TO FISH—NO. I.

GENEVA, June 17, 1872.

To Secretary Fish, Washington:

The Conference adjourned to Wednesday, the 19th inst. Arbitrators will probably, in advance of time indicated in treaty, express their opinions that claims for increased insurance, transfer of marine and prolongation of the war do not constitute in public law good ground for an award of compensation in money. Should that be done counsel will advise me, in writing, that after such an intimation of opinion the United States cannot ask the tribunal further to consider those claims in making its award. It is expected that on this footing the regular course of the tribunal with adjournment may be maintained. I agree to the policy and propriety of such a course, and shall telegraph more fully asking for instruction. DAVIS.

On the following day, June 18th, after consultation with the Cabinet, the President requested Secretary Fish to telegraph as follows:

FISH TO DAVIS—NO. II.

To Davis, Geneva:

Such opinion as is indicated in your telegram of yesterday, without previous argument, might be regarded as discourteous. It is desirable, therefore, that such expression be accompanied by the further expression in some proper but sufficient form of the tribunal that these claims, although of a nature legally inadmissible as the foundation of an award in money against a neutral for failure to observe its obligations, have nevertheless been properly submitted to the tribunal, and were within its province. If thus accompanied it will place this government right. You will endeavor to obtain such expression, and Granville telegraphs to Thornton that the adjournment on Saturday and yesterday were asked by you, as you were without instructions. FISH.

FISH TO DAVIS.

To Davis, Geneva:

The President sees no objection to such adjournment, if asked for by the defendants and nothing objectionable shall have been presented. you, and council will understand, and if necessary can say, that there can be no extra session of the Senate called and there will be no extra session of Congress. If there is to be an adjournment let it be not beyond the first of January, so as to allow time for a treaty, if one be agreed upon, to be submitted to the Senate in December, and thereafter for the necessary legislation respecting fisheries, assessors, &c. FISH.

EXCLUSION OF THE INDIRECT CLAIMS.

At the conference of the tribunal on the 19th of June the announcement was made that the arbitrators had carefully considered the mooted points, and, without expressing any opinion thereon, made, through Count Sclopis, a declaration of the opinion of the tribunal on the subject of consequential damages. The dispatch of Bancroft Davis was as follows:—

DAVIS TO FISH—NO. IV.

GENEVA, June 19, 1872.

To Secretary Fish, Washington:

At the session of the tribunal this morning Count Sclopis made the declaration that the motion of the British Agent for adjournment and the reasons given for making it—namely, the difference between the governments as to the competency of the tribunal to determine the three classes of indirect claims—continues. This being so, the arbitrators think it right to state that, after the most careful perusal of all that has been urged on the part of the government of the United States in respect of these claims, they have arrived individually and collectively at the conclusion that these claims do not constitute upon the principles of international law, applicable to all such cases, good foundation for an award of compensation and computation of damages between nations, and should upon such principles be wholly excluded from the consideration of the tribunal in making up its award. If there were no disagreement between the two governments as to the competency of the tribunal to decide thereon, with a view to a settlement of the other claims, to the consideration of which by the tribunal no exception has been taken on the part of Her Britannic Majesty's government, the arbitrators have thought it desirable to lay before the parties this expression of the views they have formed as to the interpretation or effect of the treaty upon the question of public law involved. The arbitrators do not propose to express any opinion on the points of difference between the two governments, but it seems to them obvious that the substantial object of the adjournment must be to give the two governments an opportunity of determining whether the claims in question shall or shall not be submitted to arbitrators, and that any difference between the two Governments on this point may make the adjournment unproductive of any useful effect, as a delay of many months, during which both nations may be kept in a state of painful suspense, may end in a result which it is to be presumed both Governments would equally deplore—that of making this arbitration wholly abortive. They have, therefore, deemed it proper to announce these views, in order that after this declaration by the tribunal it may be considered by the Government of the United States whether any course can be adopted respecting the first mentioned claims, which would relieve the tribunal from the necessity of deciding upon the present application of Her Britannic Majesty's Government for adjournment.

FISH TO DAVIS—NO. V.

To this Secretary Fish replied as follows:

To DAVIS, Geneva:

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1872.

Your telegram of the 19th informs me that the Tribunal has made a declaration that a class of the claims set forth in the case presented in behalf of the United States does not constitute, upon the principles of international law applicable to such cases, a good foundation for an award of compensation or computation of damages between nations, and upon such principle should be wholly excluded from the consideration of the tribunal in making up its award. You also informed me that the counsel of this government at Geneva have advised in writing that they are of the opinion that the announcement thus made by the tribunal must be received by the United States as determinative of the questions of public law involved, upon which the United States have insisted upon taking the opinion of the tribunal; that the counsel advise therefore that this judgment be submitted to on the claims set forth in the case presented on the part of the United States for losses in the

TRANSFER OF THE AMERICAN COMMERCIAL MARINE

to the British flag, and enhanced payments of insurance and the prolongation of the war, and the addition of a large sum to the cost of the war and the suppression of the rebellion, as adjudicated and disposed, and that consequently they should not be further insisted upon before the tribunal by the United States, but are excluded from its consideration by the tribunal in making its award. The President directs me to say that he accepts the declaration of the tribunal as its judgment upon a question of public law which he had felt that the interests of both governments required should be decided, and for the determination of which he had felt it important to present the claim referred to for the purpose of taking the opinion of the tribunal. This is the attainment of an end which this government had in view in the putting forth of these claims. We had no desire for a pecuniary award, but desired an expression by the tribunal as to the liability of a neutral for claims of that character.

THE PRESIDENT, THEREFORE, ACCEPTS

the opinion and advice of the counsel as set forth above, and authorizes the announcement to the tribunal that he accepts their declaration as determinative of their judgment upon the question of public law upon which he had felt it his duty to seek the expression of their opinion; and that, in accordance with such judgment and opinion, from henceforth he regards as precluding the propriety of further insisting upon the claims covered by the declaration of the tribunal; and that the United States, with a view of maintaining the due course of arbitration on the other claims, without adjournment, announce its opinion that the claims referred to by the tribunal will not be further insisted upon by the United States, and may be excluded from its consideration by the tribunal in making its award.

Mr. Davis acknowledged the receipt of the above instructions in the following brief telegram:

GENEVA, June 24, 1872.

To Secretary Fish, Washington:

I have received your dispatch with the response of the United States to the declaration of the tribunal. I am desired by our counsel to express their satisfaction, and wish to add my own, that this action taken by the tribunal is acceptable to the President.

Upon the receipt of the dispatch of the 23d Mr. Davis informed Count Sclopis that he was prepared to acquaint the arbitrators with the answer of his government to their declaration. Accordingly the tribunal was convened on the 25th of June, and on the following day, Wednesday, June 26, Mr. Davis, on the authority conferred, made the statement as instructed, and communicated to Secretary Fish what he had done in the following telegram:

DAVIS TO FISH—NO. IV.

GENEVA, June 26, 1872.

To Secretary FISH, Washington:

At the Conference convened this day by Count Sclopis I said the declaration made by the tribunal, individually and collectively, respecting the claims presented by the United States for the award of the tribunal on the losses in the 1, transfer of American commercial marine to the British flag; 2, the enhanced payment of insurance, and, 3, the prolongation of the war and the addition of a large sum to the cost of the war and suppression of the rebellion, is accepted by the President of the United States as determinative of their judgment upon the important question of law involved. The agent of the United States is authorized to say that, consequently, the above mentioned claims will not be further insisted upon before the tribunal by the United States, and may be excluded from all consideration in any award that may be made. To this Lord Tenterden replied: "I will inform my Government of the declaration made by the arbitrators on the 19th instant, and of the statement now made by the agent of the United States, and request their instructions." The tribunal then adjourned to Thursday, at eleven o'clock, to enable him to communicate by telegraph with his Government. DAVIS.

Lord Tenterden, the agent of the British government, immediately upon the statement being made by the American agent, telegraphed to London what had been done by the American government, and the conference of the arbitrators on the following day announced that no obstacle remained for the arbitration to proceed as originally intended.

Our agent telegraphed to Washington as follows:

DAVIS TO FISH—NO. VII.

GENEVA, June 27, 1872.

To Secretary Fish, Washington:

At the Conference to-day Lord Tenterden said Her Majesty's government find in the communication on the part of the arbitrators recorded in the protocol of their proceedings of the 19th inst. nothing to which they cannot assent consistently with the view of the interpretation and effect of the treaty of Washington hitherto maintained by them, and being informed of the statement made on the 25th inst. by the agent of the United States that the several claims particularly mentioned in that statement will be further insisted upon before the tribunal by the United States, and may be excluded from all consideration in any award that may be made, and assuming that the arbitrators will, upon such relinquishment made pursuant to their suggestion, think fit now to declare that the several claims from henceforth will be wholly excluded from their consideration, and will embody such declaration in their protocol of this day's proceedings, they have instructed the undersigned, upon this being done, to request leave to withdraw the application made by him to the tribunal on the 15th for such an adjournment as might enable a supplementary convention to be concluded and ratified between the high contracting parties, and to request leave to deliver the printed argument now in the hands of the undersigned, which has been prepared on the part of Her British Majesty's Government, under the fifth article of the treaty. With reference to the other claims, to the consideration of which, by the tribunal, no exception has been taken on the part of Her British Majesty's Government, upon the assent of the British agent the arbitrators ordered that their declaration should be *formulatio* in the protocol, and be considered as an official decision on the question in dispute, after which the tribunal adjourned to the 15th of July, to allow the British agent time to prepare the argument of Her Majesty's Government in such language as the needs of the arbitrators required.

PERSONAL.

TOM THUMB will write his travels.

DISRAELI is working on another novel.

QUEEN VICTORIA is reported again to be in bad health.

THE wife of Disraeli is said to be on the point of death.

COL. JEROME BONAPARTE is the social lion at Newport.

MADAME STRAUSS was once Jetty Treftz, a noted vocalist.

A BLUNDERING Dubuque printer alludes to an attorney-at-jaw.

FLOTOW, the composer, has retired from Paris, to a quiet country life.

FANNY FERN and Bret Harte are among the literary lions at Newport.

MAX STRAKOSCH will support Adelina Patti in this country next year.

MRS. GEN. LANDER has gone abroad and rented her cottage at Swampscott.

ADMIRAL PORTER and family are at Berkley Springs. Mrs. Porter is in bad health.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE is at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Sprague, in Rhode Island.

DR. C. R. BREE, an English physician of some note, has entered the list against Darwinism.

LOUIS NAPOLEON is reported to have received $40,000 interest on United States bonds in May.

JOHN DOLAN, formerly a popular actor, is a candidate for a district judgeship in Philadelphia.

STRAUSS speaks German only, but his accomplished lady is a linguist, speaking several languages.

MR. HENRY D. PALMER, the well-known New York theatrical manager, is said to have become deranged.

MR. AND MRS. S. C. HALL—names well known in modern magazine literature—have been quite ill with bronchitis.

EMILY JORDON, the actress, has more taste, more beauty, more dress, and more money than anybody at Long Branch.

OLD COTTON MATHER thought Homer had read some of the New Testament, and unquestionably imitated the eighteenth psalm.

THE Queen of England spoke of the death of Dr. Norman McLeod, late the editor of *Good Words*, as an "irretrievable public and private loss."

JAMES BLACK, often called "Blind Black," the maker of the first bowie knife, died at the residence of Col. D. W. Jones, at Hempstead, Ark., on the 28th of June.

MR. CARLYLE, according to a London newspaper, was offered a thousand pounds to write a description of the Derby Day, with his name appended, for a country paper.

REDPATH & FALL announce that they will bring over this fall, George MacDonald, the novelist; Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown, the great Baptist preacher, and Edward Jenkins, the author of "Ginx's Baby."

HERR FRANZ ABT is said to have remarked at the Hub that his "Wenn die Schwalben" was intended as a solo, and that to attempt to make twenty thousand swallows out of it was a summary procedure worse than making two bites of a cherry.

AMONG the forty-seven alumni of Union College, Schnectady, N. Y., who died during the year ending June 25, 1872, were the Rev. R. J. Breckinridge of Kentucky, Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, Assemblyman William A. Whitbeck and Fitz Hugh Ludlow.

THE Methodists of Baltimore and the vicinity, who approve the course of the Rev. John Lanahan while he was assistant agent of the Methodist Book Concern in New York, are making arrangements for a public demonstration on the return of Dr. Lanahan to Baltimore.

M. GOUNOD is coming out as a singer. He will make his *debut* in this capacity in the Albert Hall, in London, on the 15th inst., and his first effort will be on his own song, "Maid of Athens." A thousand select voices are to assist in the general performance, but we presume with *bouches fermees* while Mr. Gounod is singing.

THE RIVERS.

OFFICE OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. A., Pittsburgh, Pa., July 10, 1872.

Daily report of the stage of water with changes in the 24 hours, ending 3 P. M., July 10, 1872.

	ABOVE LOW WATER.		CHANGES.	
	FEET.	INCHES.	RISE.	FALL.
Fort Benton	4	0	..	0
Omaha	14	2	1 1	0
Davenport	4	3	..	0
Leavenwrth	11	0	..	0
Keokuk	4	4	..	0
Cairo	17	2	..	7
St. Louis	16	0	..	6
Pittsburgh	2	0	..	2
Cincinnati	7	3	..	6
Louisville	4	6	..	0
Memphis	11	10	..	1
Nashville	3	8	1 1	0

W. E. SMITH, Observer Sig. Ser. U. S. Army.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—River seven feet; falling. Arrived—Kate Putnam, Marrietta. Departed—Exchange, Pittsburgh. Warm and cloudy; threatening rain. The Robert Burns, Alice Dean and Silver Moon, the only remaining steamers of the Memphis Packet Company, were sold to-day, the two former to members of the company.

LOUISVILLE, July 10.—River falling, with four feet six inches in the canal, and two feet six inches in the chute. A slight sprinkling this evening; hot to-day; cloudy and pleasant to-night. Departed—Robert Mitchell, New Orleans. Captain J. D. Elliott's new boat, the City of Augusta, made a satisfactory trial trip to-day, and will commence loading to-morrow for New Orleans.

CAIRO, ILLS., July 10.—Arrived—C. Hudson, New Orleans, 3 P. M.; S. H. Long, Mound City, 3; Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 5; Nashville, Memphis, 6. Departed—Arlington, Cincinnati, 1 P. M.; Lawrence, Memphis, 3; City of Helena, Vicksburg, 4; Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 6; Nashville, Cincinnati, 7. The steamer Tyrone was sold at Marshal's sale here to-day for $6,025; Thad. Davis, of Nashville, is the purchaser. River fallen 7 inches; cloudy; thermometer 88.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—Arrived—Rob Roy, Keokuk; W. J. Lewis, Kansas City; Sheridan, St. Paul; Storm, Ilinos River. Departed—Wilson, Dubuque; Alice, Kansas City; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Shreve, Red River; Dubuque, St. Paul; Grand Tower, Memphis; Storm and Friendship, Illinois River; Huntsville, Peoria. River falling slowly. Rain this afternoon; warm.

MEMPHIS, July 10.—Clear; mercury 90. The river rose one inch. Departed—last night—Belfast and Mary Poe; to-day—City of Vicksburg, St. Louis; Jno. Tolle and H. S. Turner, New Orleans; tow boats Dick Fulton No 3 and Grand Lake, up last evening.

VICKSBURG, July 10.—Down—Mary Houston, 2 A. M. Up—Kellogg and barges, 7 A. M.; Chas. Bodman, 7 P. M. Clear and warm. River falling.

The Ink with which the GAZETTE is printed is manufactured by the Diamond Ink Company of this city. Our pressman says he has never used any he liked so well. tf

FOREIGN.

Chief Justice Cockburn to be Created an Earl.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION BILL.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE GENEVA ARBITRATORS.

LONDON, July 10.—Chief Justice Cockburn will be created Earl as a recognition of his services in connection with the Alabama arbitration. Lord Tenterden and Sir Roundell Palmer go to Geneva to-morrow, whither Mr. Cockburn went on Monday.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION BILL.

In the House of Commons to-day, Morrison moved for a second reading of the proportional representation bill, which adopts the American system of representation. Morrison said under this system Birmingham would be entitled to seven, and Liverpool to eleven representatives in Parliament, instead of three each, as at present. London would have sixty-two members instead of twenty, as now.

Thomas Hughes seconded the motion.

Charles Dilke opposed the motion, on the ground that Ireland and Scotland were not included in the bill.

Stokes' Wife and Child.

A correspondent in noting the absence of the wife and child of Stokes' from the trial says: Stokes' wife and child, the later a girl of ten or eleven years, have done him irreparable damage in keeping aloof. Stokes' family think they are in this country, perhaps in this city. But Mrs. Stokes is of a hard, haughty type, considers herself the deepest sufferer in the whole party, and though she has not hesitated to avail herself amply from the means of her husband, when going away, she now refuses even the comfort and great aid her child's presence by the side of its father would be. There's one thing always to be remembered in the conduct of a case like this one. The jury are not lawyers. They are not men of much mental ability, but they are almost always husbands and fathers. Stokes' counsel in its strongest moments will never do him as much good as the beautiful face of his sister, who bathed in tears, in company with his anxious mother and white haired father sat beside him during the afternoon of Tuesday.

The family of Stokes are constant and unremitting in their affectionate attendance upon him. That's the worst of all this mad, passionate business. Not alone on the head of the sinner falls the blow, but who shall dream of the suffering of those innocent hearts who cling with a mother's and sister's and father's and brother's love to the guilty but dearly beloved criminal.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, July 10.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 1,190, making the supply for the week thus far 8,313, against 5,666 last week; the market is flat and drooping at ½c off from yesterday's prices. The yards are crowded to the utmost capacity with good quality stock. The attendance was large and buyers and sellers were ⅛ to ¾c apart. The market is considered the dullest of the season; about 800 were disposed of. Sales 76 Michigan stockers, 975 to 1,000 lbs, at $4,30@4,70; 97 Ohio steers, 753 to 1,273 lbs at $5,50@6,55; 213 Illinois steers, 1,898 to 1,336 lbs at $5,50@6,12½; 119 Indiana steers, 1,143 to 1,390 lbs at $5,75@6; 42 Texans, 900 lbs at $3; 18 fat Texans, 1,077 lbs $4,75; 8 Indiana stockers, 955 lbs at $4,50. Sheep and lambs: receipts to-day 5,600, making the supply for the week 9,400 against 3,400 last week; market active at $8@8,50 for Canada lambs; $5 for choice sheep; western $4@5,25; extra quality will bring higher rates; sales 298 Ohio sheep, 87 to 97 lbs, $5,87½@6,00; 171 Indiana sheep, 95 lbs, $5,25; 73 Canada sheep, 113 to 190 lbs, $5,00@5,25; 527 Missouri stockers, 79 lbs, $3,75; 181 Indiana, 110 lbs, $5,81. Lambs: 1,057 Canada lambs, 60 to 66 lbs, $5,25@8,75; 218 Ohio lambs, 54 lbs, $6,75. Hogs: the receipts thus far for the week, 8,900 against 10,700 last week; market fair at $4,25@4,32½; sales 112 Ohios, 201 lbs, $4,30; 134 Illinois, 184 lbs, $4,30; 62 Illinois, 185 lbs, $4,25.

Cotton Markets.

SAVANNAH, July 10.—Cotton quiet; middlings 23⅞c; sales 5 bales; stock 1,230.

CHARLESTON, July 10.—Cotton dull; middlings nominal; net receipts 216; stock 6,780.

MOBILE, July 10.—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings 22¼; net receipts 7; stock 2,056.

GALVESTON, July 10.—Cotton nominal; good ordinary 20¼c; exports to Great Britain 82; stock 625.

MEMPHIS, July 10.—Cotton dull; prices a shade lower; low middlings 22¼c.

GETTYSBURG, July 21, 1869.

The Munson Copper Tubular Lightning Rod has been erected on the Pennsylvania College, it being regarded superior to any other within the knowledge of our Board.

V. L. CONRAD, *Professor of Natural Science.*

Manufactured by Lockhart & Co., 234 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh.

ADVERTISEMENTS on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, TO LET, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED—TEACHERS.—THE DIRECTORS of Bridgeport Union Schools will meet in Bridgeport on SATURDAY, August 3d, 1872, to elect Six Teachers for the ensuing term of eight months, viz.: One Principal, Two Male Teachers; One for Colored School and Three Female Assistants. Applicants for all the above positions will please state salary. T. S. WRIGHT, Secretary, jy11:o71 Brownsville, Pa.

WANTED—BY A GOOD BUSINESS man, a situation as Book-Keeper, Collector, Salesman. First-class references. Address Box C, GAZETTE office. je8:u54

WANTED.—AT THE GLOBE ROLLING MILL, Cincinnati, O., a first-class BAR ROLLER and SMALL MILL HEATER. jy6:u42

WANTED.—TO LOAN—MONEY ON Mortgages in sums of from One Thousand to Twenty-five Thousand Dollars. Apply to B. F. BROWN, Dealer in Notes, Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages, No. 3 Smithfield street, (Monongahela House.) jy6:u47

WANTED.—GIRLS FOR THE CITY and country, to do cooking, housework, &c.; several men and boys with reference want places. Apply at Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street, (formerly St. Clair,) first door from Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—TO BUY—A HOUSE AND LOT, between Allegheny and Fleming Station; will pay $1,000 cash, balance from $500 to $700 annually. Address box 440, Pittsburgh P. O. je26:t50

WANTED—AGENTS.—A NUMBER of FIRST CLASS men who can give good reference as to character and industry, to sell the American Buttonhole Overseaming and Family Sewing Machines in city and country. Liberal inducements offered. JAMES ESPY, Gen. Agent, my9:q90 No. 178 Liberty street.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, on second story, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Enquire at No. 27 EIGHTH ST. jy11:v9

TO LET.

TO LET.—LARGE SECOND-STORY ROOM of the new MASONIC DEPOSIT SAVINGS BANK Building. Enquire of GEO. C. McLEAN, Cashier. jy9:u61

TO LET.

STORE, No. 79 Third avenue.

BASEMENT, No. 52 Market street.

HALL, corner Third avenue and Market street.

BASEMENT, No. 60 Fourth avenue.

Inquire of J. M. GAZZAM, or WM. LOVE, No. 96 Fifth Avenue. je12

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE. OLD TYPE METAL At the GAZETTE OFFICE.

FOR SALE.—GOLDEN WEDDING AND FAMILY CIRCLE WHISKY, free or in bond, all ages to suit the trade. Each barrel shows by Government stamp its age. JOSEPH FINCH & CO., my2 189 First avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS for sale SIX ACRES, fronting on the avenue, which extends from the borough of Bridgewater to the borough of Beaver, the ground being partly in each borough: 600 thriving Concord Grape Vines and a beautiful grove of natural forest trees are on the ground. The situation is elevated, healthy and picturesque. It is within a few minutes walk of four railroad Stations; no place can be found more eligible, convenient or desirable for subdivision, or for an elegant residence. Apply on the premises to D. H. STONE. fe7:879

FOR SALE. Suburban Homes.

The attention of persons desiring to secure homes free from the smoke and dust of the city, is called to the subdivision of 225 acres in the late Judge Wilkins' property, situate in the 22d ward of this city and Wilkins township, adjacent to the Penna. Railway and Penn avenue, being 900 feet from Wilkinsburg Station and 950 feet from Edgewood Station, and 2,200 feet from Penn avenue. For a plan of these lands and further information, apply to JAMES A. HUTCHINSON or JOHN B. GUTHRIE, No. 81 Fourth avenue. je11:s82

FOR SALE. BRICK HOUSE 2 story, of 6 Rooms, Bath Room and Kitchen; Range in Kitchen; Hot and Cold Water and Gas throughout; Lot 21 feet by 90 feet, adjoining which is a Lot 24 feet front by 90 deep. Situate 66 Boyle street, Allegheny. For terms, inquire of R. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 75 Federal street, Allegheny.

Also, LOTS At Hoboken Station Nine miles up West Pennsylvania Railroad. Now is the time to secure a cheap and desirable Lot at this beautiful place. Lots are 25 by 180, 40 by 160 feet, 1, 5 and 10 acres. Inquire of R. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 75 Federal street, Allegheny city. ap11-p8

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURGH, July 10th, 1872.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend, No. 44, of THREE (3) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable Monday, the 15th inst. A. P. McGREW, Secretary. jy11:c79

EAGLE COTTON MILLS CO.—THE President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR ($4) DOLLARS PER SHARE, out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith. O. M. HARPER, Treasurer. PITTSBURGH, July 9, 1872. jy11:u71

OFFICE OF IMPROVEMENT TRUST CO., No. 75 Fourth avenue, PITTSBURGH, July 1, 1872.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend out of the net earnings for the six months ending the 30th ult. of TEN (10) PER CENT. on the amount of Capital Stock paid up. Dividend payable on and after the 15th inst. in cash on full paid shares, and credited to account on all others. jy10:u73 J. H. MILLER, Secretary.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND. PITTSBURGH, July 9th, 1872. The PITTSBURGH AND KENTUCKY ROCK OIL CO. have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TEN PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the last three months. jy10:u75 R. S. SMITH, Treasurer and Secretary.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND No. 11.—The Directors of the PITTSBURGH SAVINGS BANK declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the last six months' profits, payable on and after the 15th inst. JOHN BIRMINGHAM, Cashier. PITTSBURGH, July 9. jy10

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAS CO., July 8, 1872.
DIVIDEND. The Trustees of the PITTSBURGH GAS CO. have this day declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS ($2.50) per share, payable at the office of the Company, 77 Sixth avenue. jy9:n69 W. H. McCLELLAND, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND No. 14. OFFICE OF PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO., PITTSBURGH, July 8, 1872. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share, free of taxes, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable in cash on and after the 15th inst. WM. F. GARDNER, jy9:n64 Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF ALLEGHENY. The Directors of this Bank have declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. from the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith. J. N. DAVIDSON, Cashier. ALLEGHENY, July 1, 1872. jy9:u62

ALLEGHENY REAL ESTATE BANK, 140 Federal Street, ALLEGHENY CITY, July 3, 1872.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS ($2.00) PER SHARE out of the earnings of the last six months, payable forthwith. jy6:u44 W. M. PORTER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CASH INSURANCE COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, PA., July 6, 1872.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR DOLLARS PER SHARE out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst., free of tax. jy6:u49 JOSEPH T. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

BANK OF INDUSTRY.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. for the first six months, payable on and after the 10th instant. M. HANRAHAN, Cashier. PITTSBURGH, July 5, 1872. jy6:u46

MASONIC DEPOSIT SAVING BANK, 135 Smithfield street, PITTSBURGH, July 1, 1872.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, free of all taxes, payable to the stockholders on demand. jy4:u35 GEORGE C. McLEAN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the profits of the past six months, payable on and after the 12th inst. jy4:u34 ROBT. J. GRIER, Cashier.

OFFICE FEDERAL INSURANCE CO., ALLEGHENY, July 1, 1872.
DIVIDEND No. 1.—THE BOARD of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE, to be credited on the Stock Notes. jy3:u22 W. GIBSON MILLER, Secretary.

DUQUESNE BANK.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4) out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 10th instant. A. H. PATTERSON, Cashier. PITTSBURGH, July 2, 1872. jy3:u24

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, July 1, 1872.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable forthwith. CYRUS CLARKE, JR., jy3:u27 Cashier.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS NAT'L BANK, PITTSBURGH, July 2, 1872.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, free of taxes. jy3:u26 JOHN SCOTT, JR., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, ALLEGHENY, July 1, 1872.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS (10 per cent.) PER SHARE, payable in cash at the office of the Company, No. 42 South Diamond street, Allegheny, on and after the 8th inst. JAS. E. STEVENSON, jy2:u13-d Secretary.

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY BRIDGE COMPANY (Hand Street)—DIVIDEND.—The Managers of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith at the Citizens' National Bank. R. K. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer. PITTSBURGH, July 1, 1872. jy2:u19

MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, July 1, 1872.
A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT., free of tax will be paid on and after July 9th inst. JOHN G. MARTIN, jy2:u7 Cashier.

CITY BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, PA., July 1, 1872.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of (5) FIVE PER CENT., free of taxes, payable on and after the 10th inst. jy2:u11 J. W. TAYLOR, Cashier.

FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, June 29, 1872.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith, free of tax. S. GEORGE, JR., jy1 Cashier.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested, to leave their orders at the office of their respective Gas companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention. R. H. MITH, Inspector

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FEATHERS.—2,000 POUNDS PRIME in store for sale by I. DICKEY & CO., 80 Water street.

STORAGE.—GOOD STORAGE AT No. 80 WATER STREET.

BROOM CORN.—LARGEST STOCK IN the city in store and for sale by I. DICKEY & CO., No. 80 Water street.

HEMP.—34 BALES IN STORE, FOR sale by I. DICKEY & CO., 80 Water street.

SHELLED PEANUTS.—7 BAGS AND 1 BBL. in store, for sale by I. DICKEY & CO., 80 Water street.

COTTON.—UPHOLSTERERS' COTTON in store and for sale by I. DICKEY & CO., 80 Water street.

Presidential Campaign. CAPS, Capes, Flags and Torches. Send for Illustrated Circulars and Price Lists. E. EDMUNDSON & SONS, *Manufacturers*, 55 Market St., Pittsburgh, Pa. jy10:u78

BOLLMANN'S IMPORTED TRIPLE STRENGTH Imperial Wine Vinegar.

For table use it has no equal; as a preservative for Fruits, Pickles, Fish, &c., it cannot be excelled, and in comparison as to strength and quality the cheapest Vinegar in the market. Beware of imitations sold by some of the trade. None genuine except marked "E. & M. Bollman." Sole Depot for the United States with Bollman & Carl, No. 63 South Gay street, Baltimore, Md.

Orders solicited from the Wholesale trade by T. K. WILLSON, MERCHANDISE BROKER, jy2:u4 232 Liberty street, corner of Wood.

WANTED. RAGS! RAGS! RAGS! The highest price paid for good Rags, in large or small quantities, at H. R. M'Clellan & Co., 863 PENN STREET. We have also the best and largest stock of BROOM, BROOM MATERIAL and WRAPPING PAPER in the city, to which we call the attention of the trade. Call and see us H. R. McCLELLAN & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Episcopal Classical Academy. FALL TERM BEGINS THE FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT. Boys prepared for College or for Business. Pupils for admission must be over ten years of age. Two annual terms of twenty weeks each. Tuition each term (including German) $40.00. Teachers careful and experienced. Rooms large, cheerful and well ventilated. Registers of the School may be had at the Book Stores. Rooms in HAMPTON LAW BUILDING, 64 Grant street.

Principal: Rev. T. L. BELLAM, A. M. jy11:o8

Dress Goods Reduced. SEERSUCKER'S FRENCH GINGHAMS, BAPTISTE AND JAPANESE CLOTHS, HARNANIS AND GRENADINES, At Greatly Reduced Prices. PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS very low at H. J. LYNCH'S, At No. 96 Market Street.

PITTSBURGH Savings Bank, No. 188 LIBERTY STREET. STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE. SIX PER CENT. allowed on Time Deposits. Discounts daily. Special attention paid to Collection and Remittances.

DIRECTORS: John Heath, Jake Hill, J. Ascheim, B. L. Wood, Jr., Simon Kaufman, Wm. S. Evans, A. F. Baum, Chas. L. Gehring. J. T. STOCKDALE, President. JNO. BIRMINGHAM, Cashier. jy11:u73

May and June Styles STRAW, FELT AND GOSSAMER HATS, Newest Styles, Largest Stock, LOWEST PRICES, AT R. H. PALMER'S HAT HOUSE, 149 and 151 Wood Street, PITTSBURGH.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!! Macrum & Carlisle, NO. 27 FIFTH AVENUE, HAVE OPENED A LARGE LOT OF Plain Parasols, Ruffled Parasols, Fringed Parasols, Pongee Parasols, WITH PLAIN AND TOURIST STICKS. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF White Silk Parasols AND LACE PARASOLCOVERS. A good line, all sizes, of SUN UMBRELLAS. Every article at Very Low Prices. MACRUM & CARLISLE, 27 Fifth Avenue.

SUMMER GOODS AT HORNE & CO.'S, 197 and 199 Penn Avenue.

New Novelties in Jet and Bead Ornaments, Head Bands, &c.
Fine Fans.
Bias Silk Scarfs—a fresh lot of all the most desirable shades.
Gros Grain Ribbons in all the latest tints.
Tinted Gros Grain and Fine Taffeta Sash Ribbons.
Plaid Sash Ribbons.
Black Sash Ribbons—all at very attractive prices.
Narrow Trimming Ribbons, all colors.
Trimming Silks and Turquoises.
Fancy Ostrich Tips and Wings.
Linen Sleeves, Collars and Cuffs.
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs at low prices.
New Blonde Plaitings and Neck Ruching.
Reviered and Dotted Swiss.
White P. K.'s, Linens, Vic. Lawns, &c.
Swiss Plaiting and Puffing.
Bias and Fancy Tucking of every kind.
Hamburg Embroideries.
A choice assortment of all widths of Flouncing, Edging and Inserting at bargain prices.

HORNE & CO., RETAIL. jy10

THE Improvement Trust COMPANY, No. 75 Fourth Avenue, PITTSBURGH, INVITE THOSE DESIRING TO SECURE A HOME, OR TO Invest in Lots, To examine this Company's Plan of Lots and Plans and Specifications for houses before purchasing. The Company have just laid out another large plan of Homesteads known as The Village of Montrose, Situated on the West Penn. R. R., and opposite the Borough of VERONA, where the shops and Round House of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company are in course of erection. All sales of this Company are on the following

LIBERAL TERMS:
One-tenth cash; balance in 100 Monthly Payments, without interest.
Life Insurance added, free of cost.
House Built for Purchasers payable for in 100 Monthly Payments without Interest. jy4-TTHS

PLASTERERS' MATERIALS—Fresh arrivals of Cleveland White Lime, Eastern White Lime, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement. All best brands and for sale by J. B. CANFIELD, 100 Water street.

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE—GAZETTE BUILDING, Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.......N. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON.......D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

Terms for 1872.

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Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also, nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily, or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1872.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ULYSSES S. GRANT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
HENRY WILSON.

STATE.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE:
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, Cumberland.

DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. WM. LILLY, Carbon;
LINN BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
H. N. McALLISTER, Centre;
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe;
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster;
SAMUEL F. DIMMICK, Wayne;
GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Washington;
DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny;
W. H. AINEY, Lehigh;
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

COUNTY.

CONGRESS—XXIId DISTRICT:
JAMES S. NEGLEY, of Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS—XXIIId DISTRICT:
JAMES L. GRAHAM, of Allegheny.
(Subject to District Conference.)
FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE:
JAMES P. STERRETT, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LAW JUDGE:
EDWIN H. STOWE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LEGISLATURE:
H. H. McCORMICK, 1st District, Pittsburgh.
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, 2d District, Pittsburgh.
J. D. RAMSEY, of Allegheny.
HYDE SAMPLE, of Sodler.
J. W. BALLANTINE, of Temperanceville.
A. B. YOUNG, of Robinson.
J. C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins.
FOR SHERIFF:
JOHN H. HARE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF COURTS:
W. H. McCLEARY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEXANDER HILANDS, of Pittsburgh.
FOR RECORDER:
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, of Pittsburgh.
FOR REGISTER:
JOSEPH H. GRAY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR COMMISSIONER:
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, of Chartiers.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:
JAMES W. BELL, of Robinson.
DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOMAS MacCONNELL, | J. W. F. WHITE,
SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, | MATTHEW EDWARDS,
THOMAS EWING, | THOMAS HOWARD.

BONDS at Frankfort 96.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 44½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¾@114.

WE ARE not quite certain that our neighbor, the *Post*, will feel happy this morning with the name of Horace Greeley, a lifelong Abolitionist, Whig and Republican, floating at its mast-head for President of the United States. Shades of departed glory, of Democratic partisans, who would ever have thought that our old time enemy should change the pucker of its lips, and whistle a tune for Greeley! It must swallow not only the old man, but all the indigestible things it has so often asserted against him. Can it possibly survive the Baltimore pill from which the sugar coating will wear off when lodged in the stomach? We fear not.

THE annexed statement shows the receipts of internal revenue for the two fiscal years ending respectively June 30, 1871, and June 30, 1872:

1870-'71.............$144,967,433 48
1871-'72.............181,307,214 15

The significance of the exhibit, as shown by the detailed statement of monthly receipts, is that the receipts for the last six months of 1871-'72 show an increase of over two millions of dollars as compared with the same months of the preceding year, although the basis of taxation had been very largely reduced by the legislation of Congress. The receipts for the last fiscal year also exceeded the Department estimates over six and a quarter millions of dollars.

AN INCIDENT is related by the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*—a journal entirely free from partisan bias—that shows General Grant's strong practical sympathy with the workingmen of the country. After the President had returned from Long Branch, on Tuesday morning of last week, he was on his way from the Executive Mansion to the Arlington for breakfast, when he noticed quite a commotion among the laborers engaged on a public improvement at Lafayette Square. Inquiring the reason, he was informed an attempt was being made to have the men work ten hours a day instead of eight, as prescribed by regulations. The President made no reply, but passed on and took his breakfast. He then returned to the square, and sent for the official having charge of the work. When he arrived, the President asked him by what authority he had required his men to work ten hours a day. Having been apprised in this respect, General Grant notified the official that he should never again exact above eight hours a day from his men, and then passed quietly into the White House. Few were aware of what had taken place, but the workmen soon found it out. This quiet and practical procedure is typical of General Grant's character in military, civil and social life.

ST. LOUIS has a very creditable ambition, and that is, according to the *Democrat*, "a place in the van of the iron producing cities of the earth." Of iron ore it has an inexhaustible supply almost at his doors, and all that is requisite for its great future as a manufacturing center, is coal in like quantities. The Carondolet furnaces now obtain their coal from the Big Muddy deposits of Illinois, but this supply, at the present rate of consumption, will only last twenty-five years, and as the rate of consumption increases, the duration of the supply will, of course, be diminished, so that it may become a question of the near future. With a wise forecast, therefore, St. Louis is looking about for another source of supply, and finds it in the block coal field of southern Indiana. This coal field is 150 miles in length by five miles in width, and every acre of this immense area is estimated to contain 10,000 tons of coal free from sulphur, and in every way superior for smelting purposes. There is great speculation now going on in these lands by Cincinnati and Chicago operators. Prices range from $30 to $50 per acre, and perpetual leases may be obtained of vast tracts on the basis of one half cent per bushel royalty for every bushel mined. Coal from these mines can now be laid down at East St. Louis for twelve cents per bushel, and were a narrow-gauge road built to the mines, the price could be reduced to eleven, or perhaps ten cents.

WHEN the revolution took place in Spain by which Queen Isabella was driven from her throne and the country, the liberal provisional government that came into power made large promises in regard to the abolition of slavery in Cuba and Porto Rico. In June, 1870, a Preparatory Abolition law was promulgated, but as yet not a single slave has been emancipated under its provisions. The delay in putting it in operation shows the influence of the slave power, which is quite as strong at Madrid as it was at one time in Washington. It is a promise held out to the humanity and civilization of the world, which is never intended to be fulfilled unless an exceedingly strong pressure shall be brought to bear on the Spanish Government, and this seems to be very likely to happen. The English Government is said to be disposed to interfere, and the rumor is strengthened by a recent debate on Cuban slavery in Parliament, in which there was some tolerably plain speaking in regard to the maintenance of "the sum of all villainies" by Spain. Added to this, the Madrid correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on June 22d, states that it is believed in well informed circles in the Spanish capital, that General Sickles, our Minister, before leaving Madrid for home, will put before the Spanish Government the alternative of abolishing slavery in Cuba and Porto Rico, or of terminating diplomatic relations with the United States. President Grant, it is well understood, will use every proper effort to induce Spain to fulfill her promises in regard to abolition, and is said to be heartily disgusted at the dilatory course pursued thus far.

THE trial of Ambrose E. Lynch for the murder of Deputy Sheriff William Hadfield, in Allegheny City on the 12th of June last, was concluded in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, the jury after a brief consultation rendering the dread verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree." The circumstances of the homicide are familiar to our readers. That Lynch did the killing was not denied. An attempt was made to interpose a plea of insanity, but it was very weak, and had no influence with the Court or effect on the jury. The crime was committed by a sane man; it was wilful and deliberate, and if our laws are worth the paper they are printed on, the verdict is a just one, and will be so accepted by the community almost without exception. The jury discharged a painful duty, but it was a duty they owed to the State and the people. We say this with no feeling against the prisoner; for while we abhor the crime, now that it has been passed upon, and his fate in all probability determined, he will have the sympathies of all good men and women. There have been no signs of undue haste in the prosecution of the case, but the fact that trial and conviction has followed so close upon the murder, less than a month intervening, cannot be without its effect on the lawless element of our population. It shows we have Courts and juries intent upon their high duty, and not to be swerved therefrom by any mawkish plea that tends to make the administration of the law ridiculous. The plea of emotional insanity, weak at all times, was in this case a transparent fiction.

THE American branch of the International Society has just concluded a session in New York, in which it formally recognized its fealty, support and approval of the London General Council, the recognized head of the society in Europe. So far therefore, as this action amounts to anything, or influences and controls the workingmen's associations of this country, they are part and parcel of the Internationals of Europe. Delegates were chosen to represent the American branch in the "Universal International Congress," which meets at Hague, Holland, next September. It is a fact that should be borne in mind that comparatively few of the labor associations of the United States sympathize with the extreme programme of the European Internationals, or have any connection with the American branch of this society. They may be tending in that direction, but the growth of Communist principles in this country will be very slow, and it is not likely that in our generation they will take root sufficiently to make them formidable. At the New York Congress the delegates were mainly French, German, Irish, Italian, and Scandinavian, resident in New York city, the French and German element predominating. We see no evidence in the proceedings of the participation of native born citizens. The leaders were mostly European revolutionists; men with vague and absurd ideas of government and social duties and rights. If they are severely let alone their high sounding projects will soon pass into the limbo of forgotten absurdities. That is in this country; but in Europe the organization is really formidable and dreaded by governments as possessing the germ of political and social revolution.

THE ONCE great and powerful Democratic party, that in the days of yore made the whole nation tremble when it spoke, was yesterday consigned to the grave of oblivion, never more to be heard of as a distinctive political organization. It is needless here to recite what train of circumstances during the last two decades of years led to the suicide of that party. Is it necessary to tell why an aged, worn out, decrepid old man, tottering towards a grave in immediate sight, should walk on crutches and cry out for medical assistance to save him as long as possible from the inexorable fate ahead of him? In the co-alition of the Democrats and the so-called Liberal party of Republicans made at Baltimore yesterday, endorsed and smiled upon in the full adoption, word for word, section for section of the Cincinnati platform, and ratified or consummated in the *nomination* of Greeley and Brown for President and Vice President, we cannot help finding cause for a hearty congratulation all around. Our stubborn old enemies have hauled down their flag, and, not by word, but by act declared that their existence is over, that they never held any principles worthy of popular support, in fact that their whole ends and aims hitherto have been to get office, place, power, position, influence and money. In all history no more humiliating exhibition of weakness has been witnessed than that shown at Baltimore yesterday by the once intolerant and spirited Democracy. Nearly seven hundred men, white and free, representing the entire party of all the States, voted away all their past partisanship, and, in holy reverence, bowed down in painful humility before the golden calf set up for their worship by a miserable party of discontented Republicans. "Anything to beat Grant" was their sole watchword; nothing whereby to beat him [which] was adopted in the way of an advancement of principles, or, in other words, the laying down of a platform of original resolutions founded on the desire to reform matters in the conduct of our Governmental affairs. We wish the Democratic party which *was*, much joy in the Liberal party that now is. Greeley and Brown are weak. They will detract hardly any votes from the Republican party, and will lose many more from the Democratic ranks who cannot look upon the old philosopher as a good angel devoted to them, since his whole long life has been devoted to their abuse and castigation. In a political way we had long hoped for the very result of the Baltimore Convention which we announce this morning, for it ensures beyond the probability of a doubt the triumphant election of Grant and Wilson, who are pre-eminently the choice of the people.

THE re-organization of the Erie Railroad on a permanent basis that will keep it clear of corrupt and political influence in its management, is something of national importance. Mr. Watson, the new President, is a man of tried administrative capacity, and great results to the shareholders are expected from his management. Nothing could be devised more scandalous than the corrupt rule of Gould and his satellites. It has been discovered since he was ousted that no less than thirty-nine different robbing and swindling "rings" had his support in and about the company's organization. It was these "rings" that swallowed up the immense earnings of the company. The Erie road should be as profitable to its shareholders as Vanderbilt's line, the New York Central. They are about the same length, and have similar connections with the lakes and great West. The Central has the greatest passenger traffic, and the Erie the largest freight business. The whole receipts per mile of the Erie last year were $17,038, and of the Central, mainly owing to its larger passenger business, $19,240; but when we come to net receipts the disparity is astounding. On the Central road they amounted to $6,602, and on the Erie to but $117 per mile! In one case a gross sum of $17,168,000 was swallowed up by expenses, and in the other $21,070,000 leaves a net profit of $7,539,000, or 34½ per cent. of the gross earnings. The Erie paid no dividend last year, and the Central paid 8½ upon its share capital; the nominal capital of the Erie is $112,000,000 and the Central $104,000,000. A large portion of the Erie stock was issued at a discount; the common stock of the Central, on the other hand, was increased 80 per cent. by the creation of new stock issued to proprietors to represent previous profits, and on which no payment whatever was made. These figures are instructive as showing the perfection and magnitude to which the science of swindling has been brought by a certain class of railroad speculators. It is estimated by those conversant with the facts, taking as a basis the receipts and expenses of the company since Gould was turned out, that the road can be worked the current year so as to give a net return of $6,000,000, or about 6 per cent. on the stock and bonds. It has been reported that the Vanderbilt, or New York Central influence, would be powerful in the new organization of the Erie, but this is authoritatively denied, and we are glad it, for the more competing through lines we have from the Atlantic sea board to the west, the better and cheaper will the public be served.

BEATING AROUND THE BUSH.

The constitution of Ohio prohibits in as emphatic language as can be devised, all State or municipal aid in the construction of railroads, by the issue of bonds, as a loan of credit to promote such enterprises. But a way has been devised to avoid the constitutional prohibition,—to do indirectly that which cannot be done directly—and many of the counties of the State not possessing adequate railroad facilities are just now becoming afflicted with the same sort of a mania that has left such a sorry record of indebtedness and even repudiation in a great many States. The Ohio plan to avoid the constitutional prohibition is that while municipal *aid* is prohibited, the prohibition does not prevent the cities, counties, and townships of the State levying a tax to build, operate and lease railroads within their respective limits. They cannot issue bonds to aid a railroad company, but they can levy a tax to build a railroad. Of the two methods it is hard to say which is the worst. The one adopted has the merit of compelling the tax payer to face the music of taxes from the outset—the money is voted directly and not loaned with the certainty that it will never be paid. But the great disadvantage is that under it, municipalities engage on their own account in the business of building and operating railroads, and if that does not lead to gross abuses and corruption human nature must be different in Ohio from what it is in other States.

Under this Ohio law, passed by the last legislature, any city, county, town or township, by a vote of two-thirds of the persons voting at a special election called for such purpose, can embark in the railroad business to the extent of five per cent. of its assessed valuation. If the plan should be adopted throughout the State, a municipal indebtedness of nearly a hundred million of dollars would be created. The people are now going ahead under this law in the north-western and southern parts of the State at a lively rate, and the prospect for a very heavy debt may be said to be first-class. The law makes provision for the payment of the interest and principal of the bonds to be issued, by compelling the levy of taxes, so that the whole debt may be paid at the expiration of twenty years. As its purpose is to secure the completion of projected and partially constructed roads, the municipal authorities under the law, will contract with companies to construct and operate so much of the road voted as lies within their bounds, and then contract with these same companies to operate the road when completed. In this way a road may be built by the tax payers of a dozen different counties or towns, and the whole line leased and operated by a single corporation. This will be the practical working of the scheme. It is certainly an ingenious fiction to get around a positive constitutional prohibition. It had its origin in a law allowing Cincinnati to tax itself to construct its great Southern Railroad—about which a great deal has been said and very little done—to the extent of ten millions of dollars. Other sections of the State immediately became clamorous for like permission to incur indebtedness, and after a heated struggle a general law of the character indicated was passed. Under it many counties and cities have already voted to go into the construction of railroads, and in many others it is agitated. Toledo, a few days since, voted a quarter of a million of dollars to help along a road from that city to the coal fields of central Ohio, and other counties and towns along the line of the proposed road have voted or are about to vote the maximum permitted by the law.

Almost every State in the Union has had its attack of this mania to aid railroads by municipal subscriptions. The results as a rule have been disastrous, and have led in many cases to downright repudiation of the whole or part of the debt, generally on the pretext that the bonds had been squandered. The Ohio plan faces and accepts the full financial responsibility from the start, and therefore it cannot be said that the tax payers voted the bonds under the illusion they would not only secure the construction of railroads but prove a profitable investment. This is about the only merit we see in the newly invented policy.

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

THE Mormons are not out of trouble yet, District Attorney Bates, of Utah, is at work preparing indictments against several of the most prominent leaders for violation of the anti-Polygamy law of 1862.

IT is now said that the great Catholic powers of Europe have agreed to hold a Conclave of Cardinals in order to have an understanding between the Cardinals and the Governments interested in the Pope.

THE South German losses, in the late war now officially made up, were as follows: Killed and died of wounds—Bavaria, 282 officers, 3,543 men; Wurtemberg, 39 officers, 651 men; Baden, 44 officers, 724 men. Total—killed, wounded and missing, 1,051 officers, 21,423 men. The Bavarian soldier costs £34 a head per annum; the Wurtemberger, £31, and the Badener, £30 10c.

THE harmony of the Pennsylvania delegation at Baltimore was disturbed in their caucus meeting by Mr. Jno. H. Bailey, of Allegheny, who, in "an animated philippic told the chairman the nomination of Horace Greeley could not and would not bind him," and then, as the ice was broken, a number of delegates coincided with Mr. Bailey, in "handling Greeley without gloves." Hour after hour, says the *American*, the battle raged with intense fury; at one time Mr. Bailey was told to leave, and replied that he was sent there by his constituents, and wouldn't leave until he was actually and absolutely kicked out. It was feared that sterner influences than the persuasive eloquence of the chairman would be required to restore order, but finally a compromise was effected which practically left the delegates to vote as they pleased.

ONE of the most important bills which will come before our next Congress is that providing for the establishment of a "Bureau of Sanitary Science" for the collection and publication of information bearing upon the sanitary conditon of the country. It is proposed to collect statistics in reference to the healthfulness of the different trades; to examine into the quality and variety of ordinary diet; the adulteration of food; climatic changes; diseases of all kinds, their cause and cure; statistics of mortality; ventilation and purificatian; to distribute pure vaccine matter to physicians and hospitals; and in fact to collect information upon all matters pertaining to the health of mankind. Dr. Cox of Washington City, is the author of the bill and is now in correspondence with gentlemen of medical and scientific attainments throughout the States in reference to it. The bill is before the Committee of Education and Labor (having been introduced at the close of the session) and will doubtless be reported upon favorably.

NOTES FOR THE SEASON.

What to Wear and How to Make it.

In the trimming of summer costumes black velvet ribbon is once more much in vogue. Ladies of an economical turn like it, because it may be used for different purposes for a long time. A fichu of wide black velvet ribbon, fastened in front and at the back with bows of the same, is very stylish. If worn with an evening dress it may be fastened with flowers to match the costume. This trimming is equally suited to the richest dress and to the simple breakfast jacket, or pictuesque Dolly Varden.

The long Castilian scarf is very popular. It is made of either Spanish or Chantilly lace. The scarf bearnaire of black silk or grenadine, trimmed with either fringe or lace, is also a decided favorite.

Some of the prettiest dresses, for those who prefer quiet colors, are made of the ecru tints, and trimmed with insertion and lace of a harmonizing color. With these costumes wide sashes of silk of some bright color are often worn to give a lively effect to an otherwise quiet toilet.

In spite of the fulminations of London fashion authorities, the Dolly Varden still holds sway for the country. A Pompadour tunic, looped above a striped skirt, with the addition of a coquettish hat of straw, trimmed with field flowers, is certainly a picturesque toilet for a morning stroll through green fields, or a ramble through the garden. For evening, foulards, in the Pompadour style, either of blue rose color or pearl gray color, may be worn over white Swiss skirts, with charming effect.

Among novelties in summer hats have been noted a dressy round hat of straw, trimmed with black frou-frou gauze, bows and strings of black ribbon and lilacs with foliage. Another hat has three rows of narrow black velvet on the edge, and a puffed crown of black gauze. A coquille of lace passes round the crown. A large bow of ribbon with long ends is placed at the back with pink trailing rose: A white chip hat has the brim turned up at the sides and lined with blue gros grain. A cluster of marguerites and loops of blue ribbon, with ends, are placed at the back and upon one side: a band of blue ribbon around the crown. A beautiful Leghorn round hat is trimmed wiih blue ribbon and pink roses, having blue ribbon strings. A hat of white chip, high crown, has a deep fall of black lace, the brim shading the face. Upon the top of the crown is massed a cluster of purple lilacs and bows of black ribbon. Black ribbon strings tied under the hair behind.

A novelty in bathing costumes is made of white cashmere "infants" flannel. The suit consists of trowsers and tunic, edged with narrow strips of blue or scarlet flannel pinked out upon the edge. They first made their appearance at Long Branch. The peculiarity about them is, that on coming out of the water, it is difficult to tell that the wearers have anything on at all.

One of a number of dresses prepared for the seaside consists of a pale blue silk, dotted all over with pink rosebuds and trimmed with plaitings of white organdy muslin, cut out and edged with lace. Square boddice, basque back, demi long sleeves, finished with plaitings of muslin.

The blouse waist is pretty in striped and dotted linen, in plain linen lawn, and in colored cashmere. It can be worn with skirts or black silk, buff linen, striped print, or sprigged muslin; it is hardly ever out of place, and looks as well over the wash-tub as in the parlor. It is moreover cool, easily "done up," inexpensive, and durable.

A simple and tasteful dress for a blonde of sixteen is of lapis blue foulard with white Japanese figures. There are five overlapping flounces on the lower skirt; the apron front has solid blue bias bands and fringe; the short basque is similarly trimmed.

Sacques made of lengthwise strips of black velvet ribbon an inch and a half wide, alternating with guipure insertion, are fashionably worn over summer silk and grenadines. The sacque is of the loose sailor shape, with seams on the shoulders and under the arms. The sleeves are easy coat sleeves, with the stripes running down the arm. A scant ruffle of guipure lace edges the sacque and sleeves, and forms a standing frill about the neck.

Neck-ties of black net are worn with linen collars. The collar has points that meet in front and turn over flatly, instead of being left half standing as they were formerly. The tie is then passed around the neck and tied in a bow, as silk cravats are. With gray, buff, or blue suits these black ties are very stylish, and are becoming to fair complexions.

English and American Girls.

The following remarks by an Englishman, contrasting the industrious habits of English and American girls and women, are worthy the attentive consideration of parents and daughters. How few American mothers, especially of cities and villages, compare favorably with the wealthy, titled ladies mentioned:

"I can assure you that, having lived in different castles and manor houses of Great Britain, and being accustomed to the industrious habits of duchesses and countesses, I was utterly astonished at the idleness of American ladies. No English woman of rank, (with the exception of a few "parvenues,") from the Queen downward, would remain for one hour unemployed, or sit in a rocking-chair, unless seriously ill. They almost all, with hardly an exception, copy the business letters of their husbands, fathers, or brothers; attend minutely to the wants of the poor around them, and then take part in their amusements, and sympathiee with their sorrows; visit and superintend the schools, work in their own gardens; see to their household concerns; think about their visitors; look over the weekly account, not only of domestic expenses, but often those of the farm and estate; manage penny clubs in conjunction with the working classes, to help them to keep themselves; and with all these occupations, by early hours, they keep up their acquaintance with the literature and politics of the day, and cultivate the accomplishments of music and drawing, and besides often acquire some knowledge of scientific pursuits.

"The late Marchioness of Landsowne was so well acquainted with her cottagers in her neighborhood that she used to visit and look at the corpses of the dead, because she found that her doing so soothed and comforted the bereaved. Lady Landsowne's only daughter used one hundred guineas (given her by her father-in-law, Lord Suffolk, to buy a bracelet) to build pig styes, with his permission, at her husband's little country residence. She educates her own children without assistance, teaching the boys Latin, and the girls all the usual branches of education. The late Duchess of Bedford, I accidentally discovered when on a visit to Woburn, had for thirty years of her married life risen at six o'clock summer and winter, lit her own fire, made some tea for the duke and herself, and then, as he wrote his own letters of business, she copied them, and they came down to a large party of guests at ten o'clock, to dispense breakfast, without saying one word of their matutinal avocations; so that you might have been a visitor in the house without finding out that the duke or duchess had transacted the necessary business of the day, before, perhaps, you had risen! I rather mention those that are gone to their reward than write of women that are still among us; but you may believe me when I say that I am constantly among those who live such lives of energy and usefulness, but they so employ themselves without ostentation or an idea that they are doing more than their simple duty."

Sailors Wanted.

Ship-owners are almost in despair over the difficulty experienced in procuring seamen for either long or short voyages. The direct result of this scarcity has been to cause an increase in the scale of wages of from forty to fifty per cent. Some years ago it used to be quite an easy matter to obtain able-bodied men at from twenty to twenty-five dollars a month. Now they cannot be had for less than from forty to fifty dollars, and a liberal advance for the present necessities and outfits. This lack of sailors, it appears, is not confined in New York alone. Complaints of a similar nature come from the principal ports of the United States, and it is not long since we heard of the strike among the sailors in England. The truth is, the trials and dangers of seamen's life have never been fully appreciated. Every one knows what a prey poor Jack has been to the land-sharks, and how easily he has been induced to part with his hard-earned savings. If there should, therefore, be a better prospect for him in the future, very few persons will be found to sympathize with the wealthy ship-owners for having to be a little more liberal in sharing their profits.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
CHARTERED IN 1862.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

Americans and Germans in Paris.

The "society" of Paris during the winter has been essentially and par excellence "American;" and there is one feature which has this season been particularly noteworthy with respect to it, and that is the very close relations which have sprung up, both socially, and it may even be said, politically, between the American and German residents in the French capital, and which have extended themselves to the respective official representatives as well as to the private circles of the two nationalities. In other words, the intercourse between the American and German legations, and between German and American sojourners in Paris, has never been so close and intimate as during the past season. The fact is of considerable significance, and will not, I feel sure, be without its importance, even in Prince Bismarck's eyes, regarding, as he does, the Anglo-American race as the "great Saxon off-shoot" which has been sent to take possession of the new world, while its pregenitors, both as Germans and Anglo-Saxons, predominate in the old. As to the Latin race, Prince Bismarck evidently regards it as being buried along with "Mexican expeditions" and other imperial "failures." Here in Paris, as I have said, the connection between Germans and Americans has been drawn very close of late. The important part played by the American minister during the siege, and the great service rendered by him to German residents, laid the foundation for this intercourse in the mutual good feelings which it inspired.

And the French, with their usual ill-judging policy of late, have helped to throw Americans into the arms of their late enemy, just as they have Italy. The German legation here, and such German residents as remain, finding themselves pretty nearly isolated as regards French society, have thrown themselves upon American hospitality, and have met, I need hardly say, with a warm welcome. There are several elegant and accomplished men attached to the German legation here, such as Baron Von H.——and others, who have become universal favorites among us, and whose intercourse and lasting friendships formed here among Americans may prove hereafter that what is called "the diplomacy of the salon" may bear as useful fruit in promoting international good feeling as the "diplomacy of the cabinet" in concocting political alliances. It is not, however, without some degrees of mortification, not, perhaps, unmingled with "spite," that the French thus see their late enemies and conquerors and the Americans "cotton" together, as it were, under their very noses, and take the shine out of them in their own capital. Such things are: no doubt, hard to bear, but they are the inevitable consequences of public as well as private folly, and ought to teach the same lesson to nations as they do to individuals who grossly mismanage their own affairs.

TRUSSES.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done.

This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the epxense of the person's life.

Rupture is too serions an injury to be treaed with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured, with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr Keyser always has on hand.

Dr Keyser's office, 167 Liberty Street, from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

DEEP ROCK WATER,
SARATOGA SPRING WATER.
Always fresh, received every day direct from the springs. We find this water
THE NICEST, PUREST AND BEST
In the Market. We have also Kissingen, Congress, Vichy, Blue Lick, and the finest Soda Water in the city. Syrups made strictly from the fruit. We also are agents for the St. Louis (Michigan) Spring Water, one of the greatest waters known. In fact, we are the leading headquarters for Minerals and Soda Waters.
JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.
Deep Rock Spring Water on draught.

SUGGESTIONS FOR SUMMER.

It is of great importance that the system should be in a vigorous condition when the hot weather commences. The effects of a high temperature upon an enfeebled frame are always more or less disastrous. The loss of substance and the declension of nervous power, occasioned by excessive heat, can only be compensated by the active, healthful, and regular exercise of all the bodily functions by which the waste of nature is replenished and the vital energies renewed. The great utility of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a means of toning, invigorating and regulating the organs of the body, is universally acknowledged. As a tonic it stimulates the flagging appetite and accelerates digestion; as a corrective it neutralizes acidity of the stomach and relieves flatulency; as an alterative and mild aperient it regulates the liver and the bowels; as an anodyne it promotes tranquil sleep; as a wholesome stimulant it imparts firmness and elasticity to the trembling nerves, and as a blood depurent it purifies the vital stream. The value of such a specific to the weak and debilitated is beyond all estimate. To invalids wilted down by the sultry heat of midsummer, it is as refreshing and vitalizing as the cool night dew to the sun-scorched flowers. Composed of vegetable elements only, with a basis of pure diffusive stimulant, it is safe and palatable as well as medicinal. In fever and ague districts, and wherever the natural conditions are conducive to epidemic disease, it is considered the best safeguard against malarious infection, and the speediest remedy for intermittent and remittent fevers.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, that the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to-wit:

Amendment: Strike out the sixth section of the sixth article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES S. RUTAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two. JOHN W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the tenth article of the Constitution.

FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Office Secretary of the Commonwealth,
HARRISBURG, June 26, 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, Freight Agent's Office, PITTSBURGH, PA., July 4, 1872.
Notice to Shippers.
The BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC R. R. being completed, we are now prepared to ship freight at favorable rates to Washington City and points South.
C. A. CARPENTER,
jy6:n43 AGENT PENNA. R. R. CO.

STAINED GLASS.
Batchelor, Marshall & Co.,
Manufacturers of Stained, Enameled and Embossed Glass, for churches, steamboats, halls, dwellings, &c.
No. 72 Third Avenue, near Market Street,
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOGGS & BUHL.
Cool Bargains for Hot Weather.
FIFTY PIECES
JAPANESE LISLE THREAD
AND
Frou Frou Poplins,
AT FIFTEEN CENTS.
To close the entire stock of these goods. Many of them cost 20 to 25 cents wholesale, a few weeks ago.
NEW STOCK
BLACK HERNANIS
Best value of the season. Just call and see our 37½, 50 and 75 cent. qualities.
Immense Stocks
STRIPED GRENADINES,
PLAIN WHITE VICTORIA LAWNS,
STRIPED WHITE VICTORIA LAWNS
for Suits.
Ladies' Suits.
We will keep our assortment of SUITS during all this month.
A FEW
Choice Fine Lace Jackets,
TO CLOSE, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
BOGGS & BUHL,
128 Federal St., Allegheny.
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Extraordinary Sales
LADIES' SUITS.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
Ladies' Suits, $4.00.
Ladies' Suits, $4.50, $5.00 AND $5.50.
Ladies' Suits, $6.00, $6.50 AND $7.00.
Ladies' Suits, $7.50, $8.00 AND $9.00.
Ladies' Suits, $10.00, $11.00 AND $12.00.
Ladies' Suits, $13.00, $14.00 AND $15.00.
Ladies' Suits, $16.00, $17.00 AND $18.00.
Ladies' Suits, $19.00 AND $200.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.
jy6-d&S

NEW STOCK
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.
A FULL LINE
AT
Eastern Prices,
IN THE
NEW STORE,
239 and 241 Liberty Street.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.
Buyers are Invited to Call.
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ANDERSON
SASH
BALANCE.
Builders' and Contractors' attention is called to this improved Sash Balance. It is more desirable and less expensive than the old style of cord and weights. It will not get out of order, and can be attached to any window-frame. Call and examine the invention at the
PITTSBURGH OFFICE,
70 SMITHFIELD STREET
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NOTICE.
A Large Farm Wanted.
THE PENNSYLVANIA REFORM SCHOOL, late House of Refuge, desire to purchase a Farm located on or near some Railroad leading from Pittsburgh, the Farm to contain not less than 200 or more than 500 Acres.
If possible to have a spring or springs of Water that could be carried by pipes to supply the buildings.
The supply of fuel, building materials, &c., to be noted on a map or description to be left at our city office, corner of Fourth avenue and Market street, on or before the first day of August.
By order of Committee.
T. J. BIGHAM, Chairman.
je28:56-d&S

LOOKING GLASSES
Pickersgill, Lyons & Co.,
No. 141 WOOD STREET,
Invite the attention of the public to their large assortment of LOOKING GLASSES and PICTURE FRAMES, embracing many new styles. Also, American, German and French Chromos, which we offer at reasonable prices.
FINE MANTLE AND PIER GLASSES a specialty. jy4:p55-TTHS

$1,000 REWARD.
For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cured cases of over 20 years standing. Sold by all druggists. Price $1.00. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Agents, 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
my22:r60-TTHS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REAL BARGAINS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
BARGAINS IN ALL KINDS OF
Ladies' Suits.
LACE JACKETS,
VERY CHEAP.
Lace Shawls,
VERY CHEAP.
SHETLAND SHAWLS,
IN WHITE AND COLORED. VERY CHEAP.
P. K.'s, P. K.'s,
NAINSOOKS, JACONETS,
SWISSES, TARLATANS,
CHAMBRAYS, LINENS,
ALL VERY CHEAP.
Mosquito Netting,
All Colors, at Very Low Prices.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.

New Summer Goods.
We take great pleasure in informing the ladies of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that we have just opened a very large and well selected stock of Summer Goods. These Goods were selected with great care, and are of the very latest style. Our stock of
BLACK SILKS
Japanese Silks,
ALPACAS,
DOLLY VARDENS
IN CHOICE STYLES,
MOHAIRS
AT OLD PRICES,
Shawls and Scarfs,
LINENS, TOWELS,
Prints, Cassimeres,
And in fact a Complete Assortment of Housekeeping Goods and Dress Goods, new and fresh, are large and cannot fail to please the most fastidious.
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN.
Cor. of Market St. and Fourth Ave.
Remember, we have removed from 21 Fifth avenue to the large Dry Goods House, corner of Fourth avenue and Market street, where we will be pleased to see our friends.

HERRON & BATES,
DEALERS IN
REAL ESTATE,
Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages
AND OTHER SECURITIES.
The undersigned have formed a partnership under the firm name of HERRON & BATES, for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, Stocks, Commercial Paper Bonds, Mortgages, and other securities
On Commission Only.
All classes of property, city, suburban, improved and unimproved, bought and sold on favorable terms.
Property leased. Rents collected. Taxes paid, &c.
Parties absenting themselves from the city will find it to their advantage to leave their property in our hands for attention. As our business is transacted solely on commission, our patrons can rely on receiving at all times our undivided efforts in their behalf.
Office No. 38 WOOD STREET, under St. Charles Hotel.
WM. A. HERRON.
F. A. BATES.
je29:187

TIN CAN MANUFACTORY.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers of
Miller's Screw Can,
Patented March, 1868.
The best and cheapest Fruit Can ever invented. Requires no sealing wax. This Can is also extensively used for Color, White Lead, &c. Send for sample. All other kinds of Tin Cans made. All orders filled on short notice.
D. MILLER & CO.,
109 and 111 Sandusky St., Allegheny.
my29:187

AkronSewerPipeCo.
OFFICE, WAREHOUSE AND YARD:
Cor. Penn Ave. and Tenth St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA., AND
65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny City, Pa.,
Manufacture Highly Vitrified
WATER AND SEWER PIPE,
both Ring and Socket, from 1 to 24 inch caliber, with Elbows, Branches, Curves, Slants and Traps for each size. Also, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Flues, Chimney Tops, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Grate and Boiler Tile, Lawn Vases, Hydraulic Cement, &c.
C. G. McMILLEN,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENT.
Send or call for Price List. my23:r81

79. 79.
R. A. HALL,
Human and Artificial Hair Goods
AND TOILET ARTICLES.
We are always receiving new goods and all the latest styles as soon as they are out. Also, a good stock of everything in the Real and Imitation Hair line can be found at 79 Fourth avenue, nearly opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. Ladies and Children's Hair Dressed and Shampooed, either at the store or at your residence, by female hair workers. Switches and Curls made of combings.

Arthur Kirk,
AGENT FOR
Hazard's Blasting, Mining and Sporting Powders.
All kinds of FUSE constantly on hand. Orders promptly filled at
No. 19 SEVENTH STREET (late Irwin),
PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
BARGAINS IN
HATS.
BARGAINS IN
BONNETS,
Ribbons and Flowers.
PARASOLS
AND
Sun Umbrellas,
All styles, qualities and sizes, very cheap.
AT 75 CENTS.
Ladies' White Skirts
A GREAT BARGAIN.
AT $1.00.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS,
AN EXTRA GOOD BARGAIN, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.

New Establishment.
Marbleized Slate Mantles,
FURNACES,
RANGES, GRATES.
Having fitted up the above STORE for the manufacture and sale of FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES and MARBLEIZED MANTLES, I would respectfully call the attention of Architects, Builders, Churches, School Committees and the public in general, to our stock of goods, consisting of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTLES,
which are six times as strong as marble, will not stain or discolor by gas, smoke, oil or acids.
I am now manufacturing and offer for sale the most desirable patterns and best finished Mantles ever offered in this market.
COOKING RANGES
Of the most popular and desirable patterns.
Old's Utility Fire Grate,
The most powerful heating grate in use, burning the gas and smoke, and saving from forty to fifty per cent. of fuel.
The New Cone Furnace,
which has a large amount of radiating surface, and for simplicity of construction, ease of management, economy in fuel and durability, will commend itself to all who will examine it. It will heat your building with one-third less coal than the common furnaces now in use. The BEST FURNACES for Coke, Bituminous and Anthracite Coal.
We solicit a liberal share of public patronage. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
JAMES OLD,
No. 193 Liberty Street,
fe10:r29-TTHS PITTSBURGH, PA

STEAM HEATING.
CRAIG BROTHERS,
129 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh,
Are prepared to contract for heating with their unrivalled apparatus, public or private buildings by indirect or direct radiation.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Gold's Pat. Cast Iron Radiator.
Would refer to the following buildings heated by us:
Pittsburgh Opera House,
Library Hall Buildings,
Semple's Dry Good House,
Allegheny County Court House.
Second Ward School Building,
With Numerous Private Buildings.

PITTSBURGH
White Lead and Color Works,
J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,
PROPRIETORS.
Manufacturers of White Lead, Red Lead, Blue Lead, Zincs, Litharge, Putty, and all colors, dry and in oil.
OFFICE AND FACTORY—450, 452, 454, 456, and 458 REBECCA SREET.
We call the attention to the guarantee posted on our strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a purer "Carbonate of Lead" we mean "Chemically Pure"—that is, free from Acetate and Hydrate, and therefore is whiter and superior both in color and covering property. Guaranteed to be a Purer Carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and forfeit the price of the package if containing the least adulteration. je22-j46

DREKA,
Importer and Retail Dealer in
Fine Stationery,
Wedding, Visiting,
Party and Business
Card Engraving,
Monograms, Arms
Illuminating, &c
Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send for samples.
1033 CHESTNUT STREET, Philadelphia

ALEX. CARSON,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic
WINES, LIQUORS,
AND CIGARS.
A Large Stock of Old Whisky on hand.
360 Liberty Street,
One block below Union Depot, PITTSBURGH, PA.
mo:86

James Gallagher's
MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 10 SIXTH STREET (old St. Clair).
It may be gratifying to our friends and patrons, as well as the public at large, to know that Mr. C. A. Muhlanbring, an experienced Cutter and Superintendent of the establishment, after an absence of a week, has returned, bringing with him a new and beautiful assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS chosen from the largest and most fashionable emporiums of New York.

Steam Heating
BY
HIGH OR LOW PRESSURE.
Estimates furnished on application. Send for pamphlet, with references, to
GEO. W. BLAKE,
215 Centre Street, New York.
oc28-f38

AN ORDINANCE—REPEALING AN ORDINANCE entitled "an ordinance granting certain privileges to the Pittsburgh Coal Company" ordained the 26th day of November, A. D., 1866, and revoking the privilege thereby granted.

SECTION 1st. Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Town Council of the borough of South Pittsburgh, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same that an ordinance entitled "an ordinance granting certain privileges to the Pittsburgh Coal Company" ordained the 26th day of November, A. D., 1866, be and the same is hereby repealed, and that the privileges granted by the same to said Company be and they are hereby revoked.

Ordained and enacted into a law, this 3d day of July, A. D., 1872.
JOHN MURRAY, Burgess.
WM. H. NANTKER, Clerk of Council.
jy4:040

ELEVENTH WARD PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—All Teachers wishing to apply for positions as Assistant Teachers in the ELEVENTH WARD PUBLIC SCHOOLS, will please hand their applications—with their certificates—to the Secretary, No. 64 Fifth avenue, or No. 15 Gum street, FRIDAY, July 12th, 1872.
jy4 JAMES M. McEWEN, Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BARGAINS
For this Week
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
AT 6¼ CENTS.
Fast Col'd Prints,
Best quality, in short lengths.
AT 8⅓ CENTS.
FAST COL'D PRINTS,
A large assortment, beautiful styles, best quality.
AT 5, 10, and 12½ CENTS.
BLACK HERNANIS.
AT 12½ CENTS.
Japanese Cloths.
AT 55 CENTS.
BLACK ALPACAS,
Very fine, double-faced—a decided bargain.
AT 22 and 25 CENTS.
DOLLY VARDEN CHINTZES.
EXTRA BARGAINS AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
I HAVE NOW IN STORE
All New Styles
Wiltons,
Axminsters,
Velvets,
Brussels,
Tapestries.
English and American
Oil Cloths,
Linoleum,
Matting and Mats.
HENRY M'CALLUM,
51 Fifth Avenue,
mh11:m36 ABOVE WOOD STREET.

CARPETS.
M'Farland & Collins,
Are now receiving their Spring Stock of VELVETS, BODY and TAPESTRY BRUSSELS in Newest Styles. THREE-PLY, TWO-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETS in great variety. The new Floor Cloth, LINOLEUM, same as used in City Hall, in various designs. An examination of our very large stock requested.
McFARLAND & COLLINS,
No. 71 and 73 FIFTH AVENUE.
mh8

NEW CARPETS
Second Arrival.
FINEST STYLES OF THE SEASON.
All grades of INGRAIN and other CHEAP CARPETS at Very Low Prices.
Tapestry and Body Brussels
In the Finest Styles to be Found in any Market.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue,
fe13

HOUSE CLEANING
Develops the need of new
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, Mattings,
WINDOW SHADES, &c.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.
ARE DAILY OPENING THE
Largest Stock and Finest Selectio
Of all grade goods ever shown in this market.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, &c., fitted and laid in a skillful manner.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth Avenue.
ap8

COAL AND COKE.
CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG,
DEALER IN
Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
COAL, SLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE.
OFFICE AND YARD, corner Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward, also, Second street, Eighth ward, and at the foot of Ross street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.
Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.
Refer to whom I am supplying: Hussey, Wells & Co., Wm. Smith, Union Iron Mills, S. S. Fowler & Co., Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Bissell & Co., Graff & Hugus, Alexander Bradley, Park, Bro. & Co., Park, McCurdy & Co., Reese, Graff & Dull, Wm. M. Faber & Co., J. B. Lyon & Co., James Marshall & Co., Allen, McKee & Co., Union Depot Hotel, Connellsville railroad, Pennsylvania railroad, Allegheny Valley railroad.

FURNITURE, &c.
J. WECKESSER, C. SCHIENLE, C. SONNENFROTH, H. BECKER.
A NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
WECKESSER, SCHIENLE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY.
No. 127 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

DR. WHITTIER,
No. 296 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A regular graduate of Medicine, as his Diploma at office shows, has been longer engaged in the treatment of Venereal, Sexual and Private Diseases than any other Physician in Pittsburgh.
Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis, all forms of Hernia and Rupture, all Urinary Diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial Affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones are treated with unparalleled success.
Spermatorrhea, Sexual Debility and Impotency, the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes, which produce some of the following effects, viz.: Nervousness, debility, blotches, dizziness, dimness of sight, confusion of ideas, evil forebodings, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, rendering marriage improper and life miserable, are permanently cured. Sealed pamphlet relating to the above sent for two stamps. Correspondence confidential; consultation free. It is self-evident that a Physician who treats thousands of cases every year must acquire great skill; many Physicians knowing this, recommend patients to his care. Medicine sent everywhere.
Office Hours, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays, 1 to 3 P. M.
MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD!
"Books for the million!" Who may marry, who not, Why? Impediments, causes and cure. Every father, mother, young man and young woman should read them. 100 pages. Sent in SEALED ENVELOPE; 15 cents each; both for 25 cents.
Address Dr. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GET THE BEST
Howe Standard,
Sampson Standard
SCALES.
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired.
SOUDER & McCLURG,
my9:r66 68 Wood street.

FINANCIAL.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:

Pittsburgh City Water Bonds, 7 Per cent. Interest;
Pittsburgh Penn Avenue Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Ormsby Borough Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Birmingham Market Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather SAVINGS BANK,
No. 14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRAZIER, Cashier.
Deposits of $1 and upward received.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Office of Pittsburgh Gazette, Wednesday, July 10, 1872.

The general features of the local money market have not materially altered. If there is any difference, it is in favor of the borrower. Money, notwithstanding that a large amount is needed to settle July balances, is superabundant, and prompt and reliable men have more offered them than they can just at present make use of. The large sums paid out in July dividends greatly augments the amount of capital in the hands of private parties, who are experiencing some trouble in finding both satisfactory and profitable employment for their funds.

The case is the same in other cities; as, for instance, in Boston the dividends payable the first of this month amounted to $2,283,495, which will all be thrown almost immediately on the market for investment. In Philadelphia, New York, and the cities contiguous to them, the amount of July dividends is estimated at about $100,000,000. With this large amount of additional capital set afloat it would be strange if there was not considerable commotion in the money market and the gold premium during the next thirty days. There is already proof of this in the steadiness of gold; whilst from the Treasury large sums are being paid out in "coin interest." Hence gold will likely be somewhat higher during the balance of the year, the supply being less than the demand.

The shipments of gold from the eastern ports during last week amounted in the aggregate to $2,684,811.82, which is approximating to the highest gold shipments reached for some time past. Large shipments of gold never militated against ease in the home money market, but rather increased it by strengthening the gold premium, thus affording protection to our industrial interests where the tariff fails in doing so.

Last year England paid the United States $184,000,000 for cotton, and by making it up into fabrics cleared $88,000,000 of a net profit, more than doubling her money. These profits should have been made here, and if the proper protection were guaranteed, the cotton now exported would have been manufactured into fabrics before it left the country. But "there are none so blind as those who will not see."

In local securities and real estate operations there are no changes to quote.

Gold closed to-day at 114. Erie has declined to 53⅜. The money markets east and west are reported abundantly supplied with loanable funds.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., brokers, cor. Wood Street and Third Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Wednesday.
Bonds—1881	117¾
5-20—1862	114⅜
" 1864	115
" 1865	115½
" 1865 new	114
" 1867	115⅛
" 1868	114⅝
10-40s	112⅛
Currency 6's	114¾
Gold	114
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	97⅜
Do Scrip	97⅜
Erie	54
Harlem	114¼
Fort Wayne	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91
Rock Island	111
Chicago & N W	73
Do Preferred	90½
St. Paul, Common	53½
Do Preferred	78
Wabash	74⅛
Union Pacific	37⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	45⅜
Pacific Mail	73⅜
West Union Telegraph	75
Adams Express	97½
U. S. Express	88
Wells, Fargo	89

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	58¼
Penna. Allotments	58⅛
Reading R. R. (ex-dividend)	58⅜
Camden & Amboy	126
Lehigh Navigation	44
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	37
Central Transportation	47½
Empire Transportation	55
Union Transportation	80
Pittsburgh City 5's	77
A. V. R. R. R. 7-30's (Coupons on)	93
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59
Philadelphia & Erie	27

NEW YORK, July 10, 1872.

Money easy at 4@5 per cent. Sterling dull and steady. Gold more active and firmer on increasing shipments; all business at 113⅞@114. Loans from 1 to 4c for carrying; in one case 2 per cent. was paid for use of a small lot. Clearances $20,000,000. Specie engagements for Europe $1,200,000. Governments strong and a fraction higher at the close. State bonds dull and firm. The speculative interest in the Stock Exchange to-day centered in Erie, the stock opening at 56⅛, declined to 53⅜, and rallied to 54; this decline was caused by an unfavorable report and a decline at London, where stock closed at 43; the balance of the market was intensely dull, and the fluctuation was composed within ⅛ to ⅜ per cent. The alternately up and down dullness on the Stock Exchange to-day, outside of Erie, was greater than at any previous time this year. The market closed dull and steady, except Erie, which closed at 53, the lowest point of to-day. There were twelve offers of bonds to-day, amounting to about $711,850, from 115.65-100 to 113 74¾-100. Amount purchased $511,150 from 113 65-100 to 113 74¾-100. The Erie Railway Co. announces an issue of $30,000,000 or 6,000,000 pounds sterling 7 per cent. consolidated mortgage bonds, payable in 1920. The issue price is 92.

STATE BONDS.—Tennessee, 73; South Carolina, July, 29½; do April, 27; Missouri 6s, 94⅜.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. 6s of '81, 115¾@115⅞; do do coupons, 117⅜; 5-20s of '62, 114⅜@115; '64, 115; '65, 115⅜@115⅝; new do '65, 114@114⅛; 5-20s '67, 115⅛@115¼; do '68 coupons, 114⅝@115; 10-40s, 111⅞@111⅞; do coupons, 112⅛@112⅜; currency 6s, 114⅜@115; new 5 per cent. 113⅜.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 75⅛; Adams Express, 97½; Fargo do, 89; American Merchants Union do, 74; United States do, 88; Pacific Mail, 74; New York Central, 97⅜; Scrip, none; Erie, 53; Harlem, 114¼; Michigan Central, 115⅛; Michigan Southern, 92⅜; Union Pacific, 37⅜; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 91; Northwestern, 73⅛; do preferred, 72⅜; Rock Island, 111⅛; St. Paul, 53⅛; do preferred, 78; G. & W. 75; Fort Wayne, 96; Chicago & Alton, 116¼; Ohio & Mississippi, 45⅜.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

J. Moorhead	5	Caughey & H	4
J. W. Porter	4	R. Wester	1
Total			14

PITTSBURGH, FT. W. & CHICAGO R. R.

Nimick & Co	2	Loomis & Co	2
Sullivan & T	1		
Total			5

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, Wednesday, July 10, 1872.

ASHES.—Soda Ash is quiet and nominally unchanged; Pots, 10; Pearls, 11.

APPLES.—Green apples are coming in freely and prices are irregular, ranging from $3 to $5 per barrel according to quality and condition.

BUTTER.—Prime to choice, 15 to 16 with some inquiry. Low grade butter dull, and there is considerable of this kind offering.

BEANS.—Small sales within the range of $2,75 to $3,25 per bushel, according to quality.

BROOM CORN.—Is quiet and nominally unchanged 5 to 8 cts.

CHEESE.—Is unchanged but fairly active considering the warm weather; we continue to quote at 10½@11 cts for Dairy; 11½@12 for Factory, and 12½@13 for Goshen.

CANNED GOODS.—Peaches $6,50 to $5. per case; Corn $5,50 to $6,50; Tomatoes, $4,50 to $7.

CARBON OIL.—Is quoted in a jobbing way at 19¾@20 cts by the car load, and 2@3 cents additional for small lots.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—Pennsylvania is unchanged at $5,50 per case.

COUNTRY MEAT.—Is dull, and is likely to continue so during the balance of the summer. Country lard is unchanged at 7 to 8 cts.

CEMENT.—Louisville Cement, $2,50 to $2,75 per bbl; Calcined Plaster, $4 to $4,50; Land Plaster, $3,25 to $3,50; Cleveland Lime, $2; Eastern Lime, $1,75.

DRIED FRUIT.—Continues quiet, and being about out of season, there is so little doing that it is difficult to give quotations.

EGGS.—The market is generally reported quiet, while prices are with out quotable change; ranging from 16 to 18 cts.

FLOUR.—Trade is reported fair, although the demand is entirely local, and the inquiry is mainly for small lots. We continue to quote at $7,50 to $8,25 for fair to choice spring wheat, and $8,50 to $9,00 for red winter wheat. Rye flour $5,50, and dull.

GRAIN.—The grain market continues very quiet but it is hoped that there will be a revival in business soon, although at present the indications are not very bright; so long as prices are weak and unsettled, so long will trade continue dull, as buyers generally will not feel like stocking up until assured that the bottom has been reached. Wheat quiet and may be quoted at $1,65 to $1,70 for red, and 3 to 5 cts more for white—as noted in our last report, there was a sale of red at $1,70. Oats continue flat, notwithstanding the feeling prevails, to some extent that prices are not likely to go lower; we continue to quote round lots at 41 to 42 cts. Shelled Corn is in fair supply and dull, but unchanged; 58 to 59 on track, and 60@61 free in elevator. Rye is nominal at 75 to 80 cts. There are no established quotations for Barley.

GROCERIES.—Trade continues quiet, and the market in a general way presents no new features worthy of special notice. The demand for Sugar is increasing and is likely to continue pretty active during the next sixty days.

REFINED SUGARS.—Crushed, 13¼; granulated, 13; powdered, 13¾; A, 12; B, 11¾; Ex C, 11¾; C, 11¼; Circle C, 11⅜; Chesapeake, Ex C, 11¼; Lovering, 11¼; Knights C yellow, 10¼.

COFFEE.—Fancy, 24½; prime, 23½, good, 22½; fair, 22; roasted, 27.

SYRUPS.—Fancy drips, 70; white; choice syrups, 65; good, 55; fair, 50; common, 35@40; blackstrap, 25.

MOLASSES.—Choice New Orleans, 80; Porto Rico, 65.

RICE.—Carolina, 9¼@10; Rangoon, 7¾@9; Patna, 8 to 8½.

HAY.—Is reported firmer in consequence of decreased arrivals, but the demand continues light, and prices are unchanged; ranging from $25 to $30 per ton, according to quality and condition.

HEMP.—Kentucky rough, $130 per ton.

OIL.—No. 1 lard oil is quotable at 68 to 70 cts—a very low price, taking the price of lard into consideration.

POTATOES.—We can report sales of new crop at $2,00 to $2,50 per bbl, and the market a shade firmer in consequence of decreased arrivals.

PROVISIONS.—Firm and higher; plain shoulders, 6¾, sugar-cured shoulders, 10; breakfast bacon 11½; sugar cured hams, 15; ribbed sides, 8¼ short ribbed sides, 8¾; lard in tres, 10; in kegs, 10¾; in pails, 11½; dried beef, 18½; mess pork, $14½. Ham sausage, 10½c.

POULTRY.—Live Chickens, full grown, 70 to 80 cts per pair.

RAGS.—Sales at 3½@4cts per lb.

SALT.—Quoted at $1,75 per barrel by the car load, and $1,90 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS.—The is a steady demand for flax seed, and little offering; we continue to quote at $2.

TALLOW.—Rendered 7½ to 8 cts.

WILLOWS.—Offerings light; sales in a small way at 10 cts.

WHISKY.—Highwines quotable, in a jobbing way, at 90@91 cts.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

Office of Pittsburgh Gazette, Wednesday, July 10, 1872.

Crude continues dull and weak, and prices have still further declined. Opened at $3,57½, with sales of some 3,000 bbls reported, but subsequently there were sales at $3,55, and at the close the tendency was still downward. Refined, also, weak, and a shade lower; July, 22¾; August, 22¼ to 22⅜; September 22¾. Oil barrels very dull, and there is scarcely enough doing to establish quotations; we quote nominally at $1,70 for country, and $1,80 for city.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 461 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Vesta O W, 300 bbls to Waring, King, & Co., Philadelphia.
Braun & Wagner, 250 bbls, to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
John Spear & Co., 157 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Citizens Oil Co., 309 bbls to Tack, Bro., & Co., Philadelphia.
Central Rfg. Co., 830 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.
Livingston Bros., 305 bbls to Warden, Few & Co., Philadelphia.
Total 2612

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Star O W, acct. H. McKelvy	542
Keystone O W, acct, J. Bushnell	148
Sunbeam O W, acct, W. Stewart	148
Cosmos O W, acct. H. McKelvy	548
Vesta O W, acct. H. McKelvy	548
American O W, acct. S. B. Duncan	554
Standard O W, acct. J. Bushnell	918
" " Duncan & Young	296
Liberty O W acct. Fisher Bros	74
Citizens' O W, acct, Fisher Bros	468
Liberty O W, acct, B. S. Duncan	148
Nadieut O W, acct, "	468
Commercial O W, acct, "	456
Peerless O W acct. Thos. King	462
Empire O W, acct, McC	80
Total	5858

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty, Wednesday, July 10, 1872.

CATTLE.

The arrivals thus far have been comparatively light, and it is probable that they will continue so during the week; the decreased receipts is accounted for by the exceedingly hard markets which prevailed for several weeks past, not only here but in the East, also, and it is all the better that it is so, as there was no chance for trade while the receipts continued so heavy glutting all the leading markets. Trade although not active is somewhat better and with a fair demand and a diminished supply, a stronger feeling is being slowly but surely developed; and better prices will in all probability be realized within the next ten days. Indeed, some of the salesmen reported common and medium ⅛ to ¼ higher than last week, while the better grades although firmer, are without quotable change; it will be remembered that the former depreciated much more than the latter, hence they were cheaper relatively than the better grades and this accounts for the advance.

Eastern Buyers continue "bearish," and taking the eastern reports of Monday and Tuesday, as a basis, they are right in doing, but as already noted the falling in the receipts has strengthened the belief that trade will be better next week, and we look for a good many of these eastern buyers, with this in view, to, as stock men term it, buy on prospect—buy in anticipation of a better market. The quality of the offerings as a rule was rather better than last week. Farmers and dealers have discovered at last that there has been no money in slippery stock for some weeks; the great bulk of this kind of stock has lost money, being sold in not a few instances for less than what they cost at the point of purchase. The great aim of farmers and stock growers has been to rush off their common cattle and keep the best, and this accounts for the great abundance of the one and the scarcity of the other, and explains why the sharp decline in the former, while for the latter prices were pretty well sustained. Prime to extra 1300 to 1500 steers may be quoted at $6,50 to $6,75; and good 1100 to 1200 averages at $5,75 to $6,25. Slippery stock, $4,50 to $5,50 for fair to good, and $3,50 to 4,00 for common.

Orr, Williams & Loughrey sold:					
15	19,390	5 75	1	1,200	3 00
18	22,040	5 45	12	14,380	5 63
2	2,210	4 50	2	2,400	4 60
Hazlewood & B., sold:					
19	17,580	5 00	14	19,550	6 00
34	40,850	6 25	8	7,845	4 12
Sadler, Havens & Co., sold:					
34	39,490	5 00	33	39,270	5 80
34	89,859	6 10	18	17,970	5 50
Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:					
17	21,650	6 12	17	21,220	6 00
17	20,560	5 62	17	21,250	6 25
35	34,460	5 30	18	20,000	5 40
36	41,790	6 12	17	19,120	5 50
18	20,360	5 50	18	18,570	5 20
Smith, Watson & B., sold:					
34	41,550	6 62	19	20,960	5 25
19	18,520	4 75			
Holmes L. & Co., sold:					
20	21,130	5 40	20	20,850	5 30
19	21,480	5 25	43	57,820	6 25

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The receipts at this point continue light, and with an average demand and diminished supply, the market is firmer, and prices, as compared with last week, are firm and ⅛ to ⅜ of a cent higher. However buyers, in view of the fact that trade has been unusually hard in the east for some weeks past, are taking hold sparingly at the advance, and, notwithstanding the receipts thus far have not exceeded 25 to 30 cars, there were several lots in the pens at noon to-day unsold. Prime Ohio and Pennsylvania fine wool averaging 90 to 95 lbs may be quoted at 5½ to 5¾—there was a fine bunch sold within a fraction of 6 cts; good 80 to 85 lbs, 4½@5; 70 to 75 lbs, 4@4¼. Coarse wool Indiana 90 to 100 lbs, 4¾@5; 80 to 90 lbs, same kind, 4@4¼. Lambs also better and a shade higher, ranging from 5 to 7 cts, according to quality—one bunch weighing 52 lbs brought 6 cts.

The arrivals last week were light, some 50 cars, and the indications at this writing are that they will be light this week, and, if so, trade will doubtless be better next week.

Orr, Williams & Loughrey sold:					
525	49,060	5 50	10	per head	2 50
Hazlewood & Blackstock, sold:					
71	6,450	5 05	100	9,000	5 45
201	15,190	4 85			
Sadler, Havens & Co. sold:					
168	14,310	5 00	105	8,360	5 00
Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:					
140	7,880	6 00	190	17,600	4 90
Smith, W & B sold:					
10	per head	$3 50	8	per head	$4 00
51	" "	3 00	50 lmbs	3,070	7 25
82	5,390	3 25	82	7,620	4 75
210	19,310	5 00			
Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold:					
29	2,560	5 50	123	9,470	4 25
201	19,150	5 60	223	17,970	5 10
Ulery & Hamilton sold:					
71	6,940	5 40			

HOGS.

Trade was moderately active on Monday in consequence of a temporary scarcity; yesterday and to-day, however, the market has been offish, and prices are a shade lower. Prime Philadelphia hogs cannot be fairly quoted to-day above 4¾; prime Yorkers 4,20@4,30; common 4@4,10. Still hogs, 4,10@4,25.

Orr, Williams & Loughrey sold:					
13	3,200	4 40	31	5,150	4 15
69	21,360	4 40	10	1,920	4 20
76	16,790	4 20	172	48,270	4 50
44	9,270	4 20	54	14,220	4 50
127	32,500	4 50	25	5,070	4 20
39	21,620	4 50	20	3,790	4 20
200	45,250	4 55	56	9,750	4 40
Hazlewood & Blackstock, sold:					
117	20,320	4 40	19	4,850	4 50
Sadler, Havens & Co., sold:					
404	87,790	4 30	102	20,620	4 35
Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:					
34	8,200	4 70	42	10,470	4 55
72	18,530	4 50	82	18,460	4 25
31	8,240	4 50	21	4,100	4 40
38	6,010	4 20	14	2,700	4 40
365	74,490	4 30	13	1,710	4 20
Smith, Watson & B., sold:					
85	21,800	4 50	52	10,700	4 20
43	7,100	4 20	45	9,410	4 20
257	58,930	4 30	99	22,570	4 30
Holmes, L. & Co., sold:					
82	13,090	4 40	89	22,300	4 40
38	9,080	4 40	221	57,330	4 60
223	54,160	4 50	156	44,800	4 60
78	22,730	4 60	23	6,780	4 30
73	21,000	4 60	12	2,920	4 25
77	20,890	4 45	8	1,510	4 20
136	35,230	4 50	55	12,260	4 20
40	10,180	4 45	62	13,810	4 20
6	1,630	4 25	153	38,950	4 20
H Ulery & Hamilton sold:					
61	13,940	4 30	7	1,740	4 38
20	1,690	4 00	22	4,400	4 30

Cincinnati Iron Market.

CINCINNATI, July 9.—The demand for pig iron is fair, but the tone of the market is a shade easier on the lower grades. Malleable iron is dull, with free sellers at previous prices. We quote: Pig iron—Hot blast—No. charcoal foundry per ton $51,00@52,00; No. 2 do, $48,00@49,00; forge, $47,00@48,00. Cold blast—Charcoal, $54,00@60,00; do, car wheel, $55,00@65,00. Hot blast stone coal—No. 1 foundry, $50,00@51,00; No. 2 do, $47,00@50,00; forge, $44,00@48,00; blooms, $110,00@115,00.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, July 10—5 P. M.—Consols 92⅝; U. S. 5-20s '62 91⅝; 5-20s '65, 92¾; 5-20s '67 92; 10-40s 90. Linseed oil 35s 10d. The weather throughout England to-day is favorable to growing crops.

PARIS, July 10.—Rentes, 53f 65c.

LIVERPOOL, July 10.—Cotton heavy; middling upland 10¾d; middling Orleans 11¼d; sales 8,000 bales on speculation, and for export 2,000. Red winter wheat 12s 2d. Flour 27s 6d. Corn 26s 3d. Lard 39s. Cheese 55s. Cumberland middles 26s. Petroleum: refined 16½@17s. Turpentine 40s.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Transactions light in both foreign and domestic goods; there has been among jobbers some inquiry from south to southwest to fill special orders. The stock of cotton goods in first hands light and prices steady; Indian contractors are now filling their contracts and will move a considerable surplus stock in their specialties. There has been more activity in fancy cassimeres, and they are taken freely where some slight concessions are made; aggregate sales of woolen up to this time are by no means as large as last year.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Cotton lower; middling upland, 24c. Flour less active; superfine Western and State, $5,10@5,65; common to good extra, $5,85@6,30; good to choice, $6,35@7,15; extra Ohio, $6,20@8,35. Rye flour unchanged. Whisky firm and more active at 92c. Wheat lower, and holders more anxious to realize; scarcity of freight room; No. 2 Milwaukee afloat, $1,52¼@1,59; winter red western in store, $1,55; delivered, $1,58. Rye quiet; western, 77@78c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn limited supply and market steady; western mixed, 58c; white, 72½c; mixed western, August, 64c. Oats rather more steady; western, 42@43c; Ohio, 42¼@44c. Hops more active and firm at 25@65c for '71; 10@30c for '70; 10@15c for '69. Eggs quiet at 18@19c. Leather quiet; Hemlock sole 27@29c; Orinoco 26@27c. Wool quiet at 45@45½c. Coffee dull; Rio 16¼@19c. Sugar in fair request; fair to good refining 7¾@6c; Cuba 8⅜@9⅝c. Rice steady at 9@9⅝c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Petroleum: crude steady at 12c; refined 22⅛c. Turpentine steady at 47⅝@48c. Provisions: pork firmer; mess $13,45@13,65. Cut meats: hams 10@12c; shoulders 5¼@5¾c; middles quiet; heavy long clear 7⅜c. Lard lower and more active; No 1 to prime steam 8⅞@9¾c; kettle 9¾c. Beef unchanged. Butter dull and lower; western 10@16c. Cheese 6½@11c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Flour dull and nominal; good to choice spring and extra $6@7,00; low to medium $5@5.75; good to fancy Minnesotas $7@8,50; super $3,25@4,25. Wheat closed dull at $1,17¼ seller August; $1,23 seller July. Corn steady at 41⅞c seller August; 42⅜@42⅝c seller September. Oats dull at 25¼c cash and seller July; 25@25⅛c seller August. Rye firmer; sales at 56¼@57c. Barley easier at 53½c; regular 55@56c seller September. Provisions quiet. Pork firm at $13,25 seller July and August; $12,80@12,85 seller September. Lard firmer; winter 8⅜c; summer 7⅜@8c. Meats firm and held at previous prices; shoulders 4⅞@5c; short ribs 6½@6⅝c; sugar cured hams firm; winter 11@12c; summer 10@10¼c. Whisky firmer; closing buyers 86c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10.—Flour dull and lower; treble $7@8.50; extra family $9.50. Corn easier; mixed 59@60c; white 74@75. Oats 42@45c. Pork dull; $12.87½. Bacon scarce and firmer; 6⅝@6½@9@9¼c. Hams, sugar cured, 14@14½c. Lard quiet; tierces packers 9c; refining 9½@9⅝c; keg kettle 10c; refined 10¼@10⅝. Sugar firmer; good to fully fair 9½@10c; prime to choice 10⅜@9⅜. Molasses; poor cistern bottom 30c; fermenting 52c; city refinery on orders, inferior, 30c; common 40c; fair 50c; prime 55c; choice 60c. Whisky 85@94c. Coffee 17@19½c. Cotton nominal; sales of 125 bales; good ordinary 20⅜c; low middlings 22⅛c; middlings 23c; receipts 54 bales; no exports; stock 17,798.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., July 10.—Flour: demand good at full prices; $7.@7.25. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; $1.48@1.50. Corn, demand fair; market firm; 49@50c. Oats dull and nominal; 33@36c. Eggs steady and moderate demand; 11½c. Pork steady and moderate demand; sales of regular at $12.@14.50. Lard; summer 7¾@7¾c; steam 8⅜c; kettle 8¾c. Bulk meats; demand fair; market firm; shoulders 5c; clear held at 7½c. Bacon; demand good at full prices; sales of shoulders at 5½c; clear rib 7⅞c; clear 8c. Hogs steady and moderate demand, $4.10@4.50. Whisky; demand fair; prices advanced; 85c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, July 10.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat opened firm but closed dull; extra white Michigan $1,60; No. 1 white Michigan $1,56; white amber Michigan $1,47; amber seller July $1,47; seller August $1,35; buyer July $1,48. Corn; high mixed 47½c seller August; 48½c seller September; 50c buyer July. Oats unchanged in every respect; No. 1 34c; No. 2 30@30½c; Michigan 30½c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, July 10.—Flour dull and prices declined; double extra spring $6,60. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,28; No. 2 $1,23. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 mixed 30⅜c. Oats dull and prices a shade lower; No. 2 25½c. Rye: No. 1 55c. Barley dull and a shade lower; fall No. 2 55c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 10.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull, but firm; No. 1 red winter $1,50; No 2 $1,40. Corn dull and prices nominal. Oats dull and unchanged. Petroleum; refined in moderate request at 20@22½c in car lots; 21@21½c in trade lots.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 10.—Tobacco fairly active and unchanged; sales 174 hhds. Cotton dull and prices declined; middling 23½c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

WEST PENN R. R., July 10.—13 pkgs bones and scraps, H Streng; 3 sks rags, E Newsing; 32 bgs oats, 2 bxs eggs, 3 pkgs butter, J Kreiling & Co, 10 sks potatoes, C Myers; 50 bbls ref oil, D Bly & Co; 1 car lumber, Hoop J & Co; 1 do do, W Anshutz & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY July 10.—5 trcs beef, Wm B Hays & Son; 25 do hams, Watt L & Co; 2 cars hay, O H Allerton; 25 bbls flour, Keil & R; 1 bbl tallow, Wm Flaccus; 1 car oats, Scott & G; 2 hhds tobacco, A Schaub; 6 do do, H Dallmyer; 100 tres hams, W B Hays & Son; 100 bbls flour, T C Jenkins; 19 bales hemp, 21 do do, John Flocker; 20 cases bitters, C A Suie & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY, July 10.—23 cars coal, S M Kier; 22 do, Armstrong D & Co; 16 do Coleman R & Co; 25 bbls coperas, Pitts A Wks; 52 bbls tar, Carrigan & Timmins; 52 do do, Merian & Morgan; 3 cans milk, 2 baskets veg, J McD Crossan; 2 cars ice, Chaut Lake Ice Co; 1 car lumber, Diamond Ink Co; 6 cars limestone, Isabella Furnace; ¼ car do, Carnagie & K; 1 do do, Shoenberger; 46 pumps, Tate M & T; 2 bxs glass, J Rockey; 12 bdls hides, Stemple & D; 1 bx and can, Henderson & Bros; 1 car clay, W Smith; 2 pkgs butter and eggs, Paul & G; 80 sks feed, 2 sheep, W Hoffman; 24 sks flour, A & F Fronmayer; 20 do do, Bartley & Bro; 50 bbls lub oil, H W C Tweddle; 2 bdls h forks, A J Milison & Co; 2 pkgs h ware, T Hare & Bro; 52 bxs yeast; T C Jenkins; 5 casks, 1 bx hinges, J Woodwell.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R., July 10.—1 car lumber, Bunton & M; 1 do do, S S Tuttle; 1 do do, S Side P M Co; 1 do shingles, Kimmer & R; 1 do s iron, Mullen M; 1 do brick, Pitts Enameling B Co; 175 bgs malt, J M Miller; 6 bbls hams, J B Truby; 2 do do, G S Kelly; 9 do o steel, 5 pkg do, F M Chapman; 4 do tub oil, P & C R R; 4 do tin do, M A Jones; 3 case c work, Groover & B S M Co; 2 do mdse, H Childs & Co; 50 g s hides, G M Hopstot; 12 pails tobacco, H Dallmyer; 1 bbl do, T W Baker; 10 do bungs, Armstrong B & Co; 2 bxs cigars, Allen K A & Co; 1 do do, Dunlevy & Bro; 1 do do, 4 hf bbls fish, Henchard & Son; 2 m machines, E O Ewing; 1 do do, J Swickard; 8 cases paper, Hostetter & S; 11 kgs o meal, T C Jenkins, 12 do do, 5 do p barley, L Blanchard; 1 bale rags, Pitts P M F Co; 1 s machine, W Sumner & Co; 30 bxs cheese, Knox & C; 10 do do, J Weddle; 8 do do, J Craighead; 2 c ware, Fawcett & C; 1 do do, T F Railley & Co; 1 bbl spirits, Kent & Rex; 1 c head, 1 p rod, Robinson R & Co; 100 oil bbls, 1 car lumber, B D Moore; 3 tubs butter, 1 bbl eggs, ½ bbl d apples, W H Graff.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, July 10.—2 cars scrap iron, Pitts F & Iron Co; 1 do do, Maloney & L; 400 sks flour, 200 bbls do, T C Jenkins; 800 pigs lead, Keystone F G Co; 1 car s iron, Jones & L; 14 kgs butter, 10 bbls eggs, 31 bales hay, Voigt M & Co; 2 bbls d apples, 2 do eggs, 1 kg butter, Loh & C; 30 bbls vinegar, Dilworth Bros; 2 cars pipe, C M'Millan; 50 bbls and 200 sks flour, W Haslage & Co; 300 sks oats, 50 sks rags, Houck McG & Co; 265 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 25 do do, H Rea Jr; 2 cases, 1 bx mdse, G A Kelley & Co; 44 sks rags, Frazier M & Co; 4 sks flax, C G Hussey; 15 rolls leather, G H Anderson & Co; 2 bbls, 10 sks flour, G W McClure; 22 g hides, W Flaccus & Sons; 2 bbls cement, Rinehart & S; 2 cases tobacco, 46 bdls cigars, Austin & Co; 1 bbl eggs, Woodworth & D; 33 bars iron, 49 bxs jars, J P Smith & Co; 22 bdls shovels, Myers & A; 10 bbls vinegar, J Roth & Son; 153 sks rye, 22 do wheat, W Rothchild & Co; 1 car f brick, S M Kier; 2 cars s steel, Trople & S; 54 bxs jars, A Arnsthal; 8 sks rags, Davis & C; 3 bdls twine, H Gerwig; 1 car scrap iron, Mullen & M; 6 bbls l oils Mc Keown C & Co; 10 bbls do do, J Henderson & Bro; 25 bxs cheese, S P Shriver & Co; 1 organ, H Kleber & Bros; 2 cars limestone, Graff B & Co; 2 bxs bolts, Lewis O & P.

RIVER NEWS.

Navigation is suspended on this end of the Ohio river, and there is not much prospect at present of an early resumption. There was a fine rain yesterday morning, but it was of short duration and doubtless local; however, while it would have little or no influence on the river, it laid the dust, and cooled the atmosphere somewhat. Thermometer at 3 P. M., 92 in the shade, against 97 at the same time and place on the day preceding.

Com. W. J. Kountz at last accounts was at New Orleans.

—The Charles B. Church will lay up at either Cairo or Mound City.

—The Mollie Ebert, on her way from St. Louis to Pittsburgh, has laid up at Cincinnati, having reshipped.

—The steamer Petrel has been transferred by the Lewis Company to the Missouri Furnace Company for $10,000.

—The project by Evansville men to build a $40,000 boat for the Evansville and Memphis trade, is apparently a failure.

—Capt. J. W. Blanks has chartered the steamer Big Horn to run in the New Orleans and Ouachita River trade during low water.

—The Valid was not sold by the United States Marshal, Saturday. Her creditors bid her in, thinking she should bring more money than was offered.

—Captain James Matheny has stationed himself at the Grand Chain in the lower Ohio, and his services can be had by passing boats during the low water season.

—The contract which Bofinger & Pegram have for transporting freight from the Ohio and Mississippi and tributaries up Red River, for Col. Thomas Scott, is one of the largest ever given out in the South, embracing about 400,000 tons.

—J Pickney Smith, a wealthy merchant of New Orleans, has paid all the debts of the celebrated steamer Katie, and is the sole and full owner. She has not been in "hock a day" for some weeks, and in September will resume packet business in the Greenville and New Orleans trade.

—The race up the Missouri between the Far West and Nellie Peck ended by the arrival of both boats at Fort Benton on the 30th—the Far West at 7 A. M., with 150 tons, making the trip in 17 days and 20 hours, the quickest time on record. The Nellie Peck arrived an hour later, with the same amount of freight.

—A new company company has been formed at New Orleans by lower coast planters, merchants, and steamboatmen. The Sallie V. one of the boats of the company will have a new hull built for her, which is now under contract with Vallette & Co., at Algiers. Eleven thousand dollars has already been subscribed, and subscriptions are still coming in.

—The Cincinnati *Chronicle* of Monday, says: Pilot W. H. Hall, of the Tom Lysle, arrived in the city this morning, having left his boat and her barges laid up at the Sisters, at which place there is but thirty inches of water. He also reports the Jos. Stone and barges laid up there. When he left the Leopard was trying to pull her barges over the bar. The Bengal Tiger and Fred Wilson, both with empty barges, he reports laid up at Bellaire, and the Hornet No. 2 at South Wheeling.

RIVER PACKETS.

MONONGAHELA RIVER.

FOR ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.—The New and Light Draught Passenger steamer WEST VIRGINIA, PETER DONALDSON, Commander, Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., for Morgantown and intermediate ports. Returning, leaves Morgantown for Pittsburgh EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. For further particulars inquire of S. R. PATTERSON, Agent.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

LAING & M'KALLIP,
Wholesale Dealers in
GRAIN FLOUR AND FEED
Louisville and Rosendale Hydraulic Cement,
PERRYSBURG WHITE LIME,
AND ANTHRACITE COAL.
347, 411 and 413 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT J. LAW. JOHN McDOWELL.
LAW & McDOWELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Flour, Grain, Feed and Produce,
No. 52 SOUTH DIAMOND STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignment of all kinds of Country Produce. apl2:p6

S. TATE. S. W. ECKELS. R. ECKELS.
TATE, ECKELS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Wholesale Dealers in
Flour, Grain, Seeds, Feed, Apples, Potatoes, Salt, Butter, Eggs, Cheese,
And all kinds of Produce. Prompt attention paid to consignments. No. 97 FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa. apl1:p4

New Orleans SUGAR.
New crop good and prime New Orleans Sugar,
First of the Season.
JUST RECEIVED BY
WATT, LANG & CO.,
Nos. 172 and 174 Wood Street.
dell

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,
FAMILY GROCERS.
And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR.
No. 15 MARKET STREET, Corner of First avenue.
no14-h20

L. J. BLANCHARD,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer,
No. 366 Penn Street.

JOHN SHIPTON. A. WALLACE.
SHIPTON & WALLACE, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS, No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

PROFESSIONAL.

Notice to Owners of Western Lands.
T. E. INGHAM,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
45 BRADY STREET,
DAVENPORT, IOWA.
Particular attention paid to the collection of claims. Titles examined and Abstracts furnished. Information concerning land in Iowa, owned by parties in the East, furnished FREE OF CHARGE. my21:t54

H. B. SWOOPE,
Attorney-at-Law,
And United States District Attorney, will attend to professional business entrusted to him, both in Federal and State Courts.
Office in CUSTOM HOUSE, Second Story

SAMUEL McMASTERS,
Alderman,
Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate.
Office, No. 100 GRANT STREET,
Opposite St. Paul's Cathedral.

JAMES BREDIN,
(Late of Butler, Pa.)
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
No. 91 GRANT STREET, Opposite Court House, PITTSBURGH, PA.
no30-97

BUSINESS CHANGES.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—I HAVE THIS day associated with me in the business of the National Foundry and Pipe Works, my sons, Roland H. and Wm. H. Smith. The name and style of firm to be WM. SMITH & SONS.
WM. SMITH.
PITTSBURGH, July 1, 1872. jel:u1

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERsigned, having purchased the interest of Hays & Stewart, do associate themselves under the style of JAMES CALLERY & CO., who will continue to carry on the TANNING, CURRYING and LEATHER BUSINESS in all its branches, at the Tannery, situated in the Eighth ward, Allegheny City. Also, at the Store, 102 Liberty street, near Ferry street.
JAMES CALLERY & CO.

In retiring from the Tanning and Leather business, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage, heretofore extended, to our successors, JAMES CALLERY & CO., who always have a full assortment of Leather on hand.
HAYS & STEWART.
PITTSBURGH, April 1, 1871. ap25-v6

ASSESSMENTS.

OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, July 9th 1872.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR the grading of Rosedale street, from Lecky alley to Ohio street, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office, until Friday July 19, 1872, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Controller, to serve notices for the payment of the same.
CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.
jy9:67

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, PITTSBURGH, June 27, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENTS FOR the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Smallman street from Twenty-first street to Twenty-second street; Thirty-ninth street from Penn avenue to Mary street; Regrading, Repaving and Curbing of Forty-fourth street from Penn avenue, are now ready for examination and correction, and will remain in this office TEN days, when they will be placed with the City Treasurer for collection.
ALEX. J. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.
je27

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, July 10, 1872.

GRADING WINEBIDDLE AVENUE.—Notice is hereby given that the Report of Viewers on the damages caused by the Grading of Winebiddle avenue, from Penn avenue to Pearl street, has been approved by Councils and will be final unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten days from date.
ALEX. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.
jy10

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Drs. Jordan and Davieson,
Beg to inform their friends, patients and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their HEAD OFFICE,
1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.
Just published: PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PREMATURE DECAY, being a synopsis of Lectures delivered at the great Institute of Anatomy, 807 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to which is added an important essay on MARRIAGE, the whole illustrated with numerous interesting cases from actual practice. This interesting work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, stamps. Address DRS. JORDON & DAVIESON, 1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.
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mh29:66

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mh30:182

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LIABILITIES.
Capital Stock (paid in) $50,000 00
Due Depositors 57,095 13
Interest 3,457 24
$110,552 37
ASSETS.
Cash on hand $30,098 69
Office Furniture 925 71
Bonds and Mortgages 79,527 97
$110,552 37
Number of accounts open, 244.
Average am't to the credit of each Depositor, $233.99.

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ja23:r38 ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

M. WHITMORE, THOS. H. LANE, CHAS. T. NEALE, C. H. NEALE, JNO. D. CHERRY.
Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
Sign of the Anvil.
No 50 WOOD STREET,
ap16:p42 PITTSBURGH.

COPPER.

Pittsburgh Copper Rolling Mill
MANUFACTURES
Braziers, Bolt and Sheathing Copper,
Pressed Copper Bottoms,
Patent Planished Copper,
Locomotive Copper,
Raised Still Bottoms and Flats of all Sizes,
Brass Kettles,
Sheet and other Brass,
Spelter, Solder, Copper Rivets, etc.
Dealers in Metals.
C. G. Hussey & Co.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sheets Copper Cut to any Pattern.
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PAINTING, GRAINING, &C.

JOHN T. BROWN. W. H. BASSETT.
Bassett & Brown,
HOUSE, SIGN AND FRESCO PAINTERS,
Graining and Glazing. No. 37 SIXTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa. Churches, Parlors, &c., &c., done in the best manner, on most reasonable terms.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—AFTER June 2d, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	1:36am	Mail Train	1:05am
Mail Train	7:35am	Fast Line	1:35am
Cincinnati Ex	12:50pm	Cincinnati Ex	8:00am
Phila. Ex	5:10pm	Southern Ex	9:10am
Fast Line	7:10pm	Thro' Pas'ger	1:35pm
LOCAL.		Pacific Express	2:05pm
Homewood Ac. No. 1	6:10am	Way Passenger	9:30pm
Wall's No. 1	6:30am	LOCAL.	
Wall's No. 2	7:55am	Wall's No. 1	6:20am
Wall's No. 3	10:20am	Homewood Ac.	7:20am
Wall's No. 4	11:51am	Brinton Accom. No. 1	7:50am
Wall's No. 5	3:20pm	Wall's No. 2	8:50am
Johnstown Ac	4:05pm	Wall's No. 3	10:05am
Brinton Accom. No. 1	4:45pm	Wall's No. 4	1:20pm
Braddock's Ac'n No. 1	5:30pm	Wall's No. 5	3:20pm
Wall's No. 6	6:05pm	Wall's No. 6	5:50pm
Brinton Accom. No. 2	9:20pm	Brinton Accom. No. 2	6:50pm
Wall's Ac. No. 7	11:05pm	Braddock's Ac'n No. 1	7:20pm
		Brinton Accom. No. 3	11:10pm

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express and Brinton Accommodation No. 2 leave daily.

All other trains daily except Sunday.

PACIFIC EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 1:30 A. M., arrives at Harrisburg 9:25 A. M.; Philadelphia 1:30 P. M.; Baltimore 1:15 P. M.; Washington 3:40 P. M.; New York 4:29 P. M.

CINCINNATI EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 12:50 P. M.; arrives at Harrisburg 10:15 P. M.; Philadelphia 2:40 A. M.; Baltimore 2:15 A. M.; Washington 5:50 A. M.; New York, 6:19 A. M.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 5:10 P. M., arrives at Harrisburg 2:40 A. M.; Philadelphia 6:50 A. M.; New York, 10:19 A. M.

FAST LINE, leaving Pittsburgh at 7:10 P. M., arrives at Harrisburg 3:20 A. M.; Philadelphia 7:05 A. M.; Baltimore 7:00 A. M.; Washington 10 A. M.; New York, 10:19 A. M.

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 A. M., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 A. M. Returning, leave Pittsburgh at 12:20 P. M., and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:05 P. M.; Leave Pittsburgh at 9:20 P. M., arrive at Brinton's at 10:20 P. M.

CITY TICKET OFFICE.

For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a City Ticket Office at No. 78 Fifth avenue, corner of Smithfield street, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to principal stations can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening, at the same rates as are charged at the depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by the Excelsior Baggage Express Co. on orders left at the Ticket office.

THOS. E. WATT, Agent, 78 Fifth avenue,
or WM. B. STORRY, Agent, Union Depot.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager, Philadelphia, Pa.
je3

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON & BALTIMORE RAILROAD. CONNELLSVILLE ROUTE. On and after Sunday, June 9th, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, as follows, (City Time):

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Through Mail	6:00am	1st McKeesport Accommod'n	6:40am
Braddock Ac	6:30am	Braddock's Ac	7:55am
Mixed Way	9:00am	West Newton Ac.	8:30am
1st McKeesport Accommod'n	11:05am	Confluence	9:50am
Glenwood Ac	12:15pm	Pittsburgh Ex	11:00am
Confluence	3:20pm	Glenwood Ac	1:35pm
West Newton Ac.	4:30pm	2d McKeesport Accommod'n	2:10pm
Braddock's Ac	5:30pm	Mixed Way	3:10pm
2d McKeesport Accommod'n	6:20pm	Through Mail	6:10pm
Baltimore Ex	7:45pm	Braddock's Ac	7:30pm
3d McKeesport Accommod'n	11:00pm	3d McKeesport Accommod'n	9:00pm
Sunday Church Train*	1:00pm	Sunday Church Train	10:05am

* sunday only.

Baltimore Express departs and Pittsburgh Express arrives daily. All other trains daily except Sunday. Baltimore Express does not make connection at Cumberland for Baltimore on Sunday.

Through Mail and Confluence Accommodation east and west connect at Broad Ford and Connellsville with trains to Mt. Pleasant and Uniontown.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Coaches through to Baltimore on all night trains without change of cars.

Shortest and quickest route to Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Charleston, Savannah and all Southern cities, making close connection for Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

CENTRAL TICKET OFFICE.

For the convenience of citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore Railway Company have opened a Central Ticket Office at 48 Fifth avenue, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, in First National Bank Building, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to all points on the line of the P., W. & B. Railway can be procured, and also Pullman Palace Sleeping Car Tickets can be procured at any hour of the day or evening at same rates as are charged at Depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by W. Armstrong's Baggage Express, on orders left at this office.

For further information apply to
W. B. BROBST, Agent, No. 48 Fifth avenue,
or H. T. ROWLEY, Agent, At Depot, cor. Grant and Water streets.
E. K. HYNDMAN, General Superintendent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILWAY

Are running PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM SLEEPING CARS THROUGH TO BALTIMORE on their Night Train, which leaves Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, at 7:45 P. M., giving travelers ample time for Supper before starting, and arriving in Baltimore and Washington for Breakfast.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILWAY. From June 2d, 1872, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58am	Pacific Express	1:12am
Cl. & Wh'g M'l	6:43am	Wheeling Ex	10:53am
Erie & Yo. Ex	7:13am	Chicago Express	12:28pm
Chicago Mail	7:23am	Cl. & St. L. Ex.	4:18pm
Pacific Express	9:43am	Cleveland Ex	4:18pm
Cl. & Wh'g Ex	2:23pm	Erie & Yo. Ex	5:38pm
Chicago Express	2:43pm	Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	6:58pm
Wellsville Ex	5:13pm	Chicago Mail	8:48pm
Erie Express	4:43pm	Erie Express	11:18pm
DEPART FROM ALLEGH'Y.		ARRIVE IN ALLEGHENY.	
Beaver Falls Ac.	8:38am	Leetsdale Accom	6:53am
Leetsdale Accom	10:23am	Beaver Falls Ac.	8:08am
Leetsdale Accom	11:53am	Enon Accom	8:58am
New Castle Ac	1:33pm	New Castle Ac	10:22am
Enon Accom	3:58pm	Leetsdale Accom	12:48pm
Leetsdale Accom	5:28pm	Beaver Falls Ac.	2:33pm
Beaver Falls Ac.	6:23pm	Leetsdale Accom	4:28pm
Leetsdale Accom	10:43pm	Leetsdale Accom	7:33pm
Fair Oaks Sunday church	12:43pm	Fair Oaks Sunday church	9:58am

Chicago Express leaves daily. Chicago Express arrives daily.

Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted. Pacific Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.

All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.
je3

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD. NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, June 3, 1872, THREE THROUGH TRAINS daily, (except Sunday) will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

	LEAVES.	ARRIVES.
Day Express	7:40am	8:45pm
Night Express	8:10pm	6:32am
Mail	11:30am	5:50pm
First Hulton Accommodation	6:35am	6:45am
Brady's Bend Accommoda'n	3:20pm	10:30am
Freeport Accommodation	9:50am	2:00pm
Soda Works Accommodation	6:00pm	8:15am
Second Hulton Accommoda'n	4:50pm	5:53am
Third Hulton Accommoda'n	10:50pm	7:15am
Special Sunday Train for Parker	7:40am	7:45pm

Church train to and from Soda Works, (Sundays) arrives at Pittsburgh 9:50 am and leaves at 12:50 pm.

Express trains stop only at principal points. Accommodation trains stop at all stations.

A Special Sunday train leaves Pittsburgh every Sunday at 7:40 am, arriving at Parker at 11:31 am. Returning, leaves Parker at 5:00 pm and arrives at Pittsburgh at 8:45 pm.

Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on night Express trains between Pittsburgh and Titusville. Through coaches on Day Express trains between Pittsburgh and Brocton.

Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets, and Local Tickets can be procured at the Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue, and in the Union Depot.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen. Sup't., Pittsburgh.
JAS. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, Pan-Handle Route.

After June 2d, 1872, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh time.

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58am	Southern Ex	1:18am
Columbus Mail	7:13am	McDonald Ac	6:30am
Wash. Accom	8:53am	Wash. Accom	8:23am
Pacific Express	9:43am	Steubenville Ac	10:00am
[illegible] Ac	11:53am	Cincinnati Ex	12:33pm
[illegible]	3:13pm	McDonald Ac	3:30pm
Southern [illegible]	[illegible]	Columbus Mail	5:30pm
Steubenville Ac	[illegible]	Fast Line	6:48pm
McDonald Ac	6:1[illegible]	Sunday Church train	10:[illegible]
Sunday Church train	12:58pm		

3:13 pm Southern Express will leave daily.
12:33 pm Cincinnati Express will arrive daily.
All other Trains will run daily, except Sundays.

Trains on Chartiers Railroad will leave Mansfield on the arrival of Washington Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:53 am and Steubenville Accommodation leaving Pittsburgh at 4:28 pm, returning will connect at Mansfield with Washington Accommodation due in Pittsburgh at 8:33 am, and Mail Train due in Pittsburgh at 5:38 pm.

Sleeping Cars, without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.
je3

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. On and after Monday, June 3d, 1872, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will leave from and arrive at the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows, (Allegheny time):

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
Springdale No. 1	6:35am	Mail	6:50am
Freeport No. 1	8:35am	Freeport No. 1	9:35am
Express	10:30am	Claremont Ac	11:30am
Claremont Ac	1:18pm	Springdale No. 1	2:45pm
Freeport No. 2	3:55pm	Express	3:35pm
Mail	5:35pm	Freeport No. 2	4:30pm
Springdale No. 2	6:30pm	Springdale No. 2	6:35pm

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 8:20 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 P. M., and arrives at Freeport at 2:5[illegible]

The 6:50 A. M. train and 3:35 P. M. train from Allegheny City make direct connection for Butler.

For further information apply to
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent, Federal Street Depot.
Local Tickets to all important stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager, Philadelphia, Pa.
ROBT. NEILSON, Superintendent, Blairsville.
je3

STONE.

Artificial Stone Co.
Straub, Blunck & Gross,
Manufacturers of all kinds and styles of
Artificial Stone.
Office, 71 FEDERAL STREET;
Works, corner WALNUT AND SOUTH CANAL STREETS, ALLEGHENY, and
214 LIBERTY STREET (German Ins. Office),
my15:181 Pittsburgh.

Artificial Stone.
PATENTED NOVEMBER 10, 1868.
MILLS & CO.
Manufacture Stone
For Sidewalks, Fire-proof Floors, Building Stone, House Fronts, Belt Course, Sills, Corners, Lintels and Cemetery Work. Also dealers in best imported CEMENTS and FIRE CLAY. Native Cement, Plaster, White Lime and Sand. SEWER PIPE and CHIMNEY TOPS, &c., constantly on hand. Office and Warerooms—284 LIBERTY STREET. my15:47

NOTICE.—FRED. ALTVATER, LATE of the firm of Altvater & Co., Stone Contractor, has moved his Stone Yard and Steam stone Saw Mill to corner of Juniata and Sedgwick streets, Allegheny City, and from the large increase in business, had to increase the capacity of his Stone Yard and Mills in order to meet the demands of his customers. He is now prepared to do all kinds of Masonry, Cellar, Railroad Masonry, &c., on short notice and with dispatch. Office on premises. my22

LEATHER.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS!
JUST RECEIVED BY
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.
128 SECOND AVENUE.
1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
600 " Springfield Oak Sole;
300 doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved brands;
with a full assortment of Saddlers and Shoemakers stocks, wholesale and retail.

HOME NEWS.

Persons leaving the city for the country, during the summer months, can have the GAZETTE by mail, at special rates, by leaving their names at our counting room.

Drowned at McKeesport.

A telegram from McKeesport announced that Mr. James S. Crump, of the Coal Valley Coal Company, was drowned last evening near Whigham's Landing, in the Monongahela river, by the capsizing of a flat during a storm. His body was recovered after about an hour's search.

Death of an Old Pittsburgher.

Information was received in this city, yesterday, of the sudden death, at Portsmouth, Ohio, of an old resident of this city named Henry Moorehead. The deceased had been for thirty years the foreman at the mill of Messrs. Robinson, Minnis & Miller. He had visited Portsmouth on business, and while there was stricken by death. He leaves a large circle of friends in this city.

Probably Fatal Fall.

Yesterday morning a boy about twelve years of age, name unknown, while engaged in carrying shavings to the top of the furnace stack at Moorhead & Co.'s new mill, South Side, fell to the ground. The unfortunate lad, it appears, attempted to catch hold of a band where rivetters were at work, but missed his catch and was precipitated to the ground, a distance of one hundred feet. When taken up he was alive, but it is feared that he has sustained internal injuries of so serious a nature that he cannot possibly recover.

Short Water Supply.

On Tuesday, Mr. Paul, Superintendent of the Allegheny Water Works, had the small basin cleaned, and to-day will clean the larger basin. As the larger basin has two supply pipes, both of these will be shut off, and the people will have to depend to-day entirely upon the smaller basin, which has but one pipe. The Superintendent fears that unless great economy is observed in the use of water the supply will fall short. The inhabitants of Allegheny should remember this, and use the water without wasting it.

Block on the Connellsville Railroad.

The Pittsburgh express and the Connellsville and Cumberland mail train, on the Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Washington Railroad, due in this city at 11 A. M., and 6 P. M., respectively, were considerably delayed yesterday owing to a wreck on the line. A freight train jumped the track near Northampton on Tuesday night, and the locomotive and several cars were wrecked. The debris covered the track and some difficulty was experienced in clearing it. The trains last night were passing on time.

Insanity of an Army Officer.

General C. O. Loomis, of the United States Army, passed through Baltimore July 3, *en route* for Washington, where he will be placed in an asylum, his reason having become dethroned. General Loomis was at one time Chief of Staff of General Sherman and Commander of Artillery. At the battle of Stone Run he was wounded in the head with a minnie-ball, but recovered in a short time, the wound apparently healing. A few weeks since, however, it reopened, and in a few days thereafter his mind became impaired, and to-day his physicians declare him hopelessly insane. Gen. Loomis was well known in Pittsburgh.

Big Fleeces.

Mr. John S. Gor, a farmer residing near Brownsville, Fayette county, lately sheared a flock of sheep, some of which yielded the largest fleeces that ever came off a sheep's back. The fleeces are of but one year's growth, and not left over a year, as is often done in order to obtain heavy fleeces. One hundred and forty sheep averaged 13 pounds 6 ounces; 100 of these averaged 14 pounds 18 ounces. Several ewes sheared from 18 to 20 pounds; a number from 17 and 18 to 19 pounds each; one two-yearling buck, 21 pounds 3 ounces; another, 26 pounds 10 ounces; one buck, 30 pounds 5 ounces; one ewe, 23 pounds 6 ounces.

Killed by a Locomotive.

Coroner West yesterday received a notice to proceed to Grady's Run to hold an inquest on the body of a man named August Lang. It appears that the deceased, who is deaf, was crossing the railroad track of the West Pennsylvania Road at the place named, and that, being unable to hear its approach, he was struck by the locomotive of the Glendale accommodation train. The bumper struck him and threw him up some distance in the air and he fell upon a tie. When picked up he was quite lifeless. The deceased is an aged man about seventy years of age, and has for some time past been working in Dempsey's gardens, near Grady's Run.

More Fire Plugs.

At the fire night before last in East Liberty, there was a lamentable and almost fatal scarcity of water. There are not plugs enough, in the first place, in that thickly populated district of the city, and scarcely water enough to fill those already placed there. We are informed that there is not a fire plug in the forty acres of sheds occupied by the Pennsylvania Railroad as a stock yard. The fire on Tuesday night might have proved a very destructive one, as the adjoining property was highly inflammable, and a perfect tinder box in the shape of a planing mill stood in close proximity. The department and the citizens worked like heroes, in some instances recklessly exposing themselves, and thus prevented a disaster of wide spread extent. More water is sadly needed, and more fire plugs would be advisable. Hurry up gentlemen, with the new supply of both.

Returned to her Guardian.

Detective Seth Wilmot last evening returned from Parker's Landing to this city, bringing with him the young girl—Miss Kate Irwin, who has been missing for some time. Kate was the ward of Mr. Dunn, and is about sixteen years of age. For about three years she has been in a school at Beaver. Some time since her guardian requested her to return to this city, but she was persuaded by a well known merchant of this city to accompany him to Philadelphia. Since that time she has been missing. A few days since information was received that she was in Parker's Landing. The Mayor's aid was solicited, and he dispatched detective Wilmot, who found the young girl in a house of ill-fame at Parker's. An interview between the Mayor, Mr. Dunn and the girl took place last night, which will probably result in her being sent to the House of Refuge to-day.

Suke's Run Regatta.

About four o'clock last evening the amateur rowers of the Suke's Run Boating Club, engaged in a friendly contest, in the course of which one of the contestants fell overboard and was nearly drowned. It may not be generally known to the public that a party of juveniles have placed on this sweet scented stream, two boats, small it is true, but still large enough to row over the turpid stream. A boat club has been organized and it is the intention of its members to give a grand regatta in a few days. Invitations have already been [illegible] to the Board of Health and the Street [illegible] Committee to be privileged spectators, and should the Coroner have sufficiently recovered by the day fixed, he will be asked to act as umpire, refferee and stakeholder. The selection is a good one; if no dead bodies have to be held during the regatta, inquests will certainly have to be held over many residents in this locality during the heated term. The boats entered are "Pestilence" and "Death," and it looks as if a lively race might be expected.

Selling a Railroad Pass.

United States District Attorney Swoope yesterday appeared before the Mayor and made an information against a young man named James Sullivan, charging him with unlawfully selling a Railroad pass. It is alleged that Sullivan visited the District Attorney's office and obtained from Mr. Swoope's clerk a pass to Philadelphia and return over the Pennsylvania Railroad, which was made out in his own name. He then sold the pass to a well known merchant tailor of this city. This gentleman proceeded to use the pass, and while on his trip and near Philadelphia, he was recognized, the pass taken from him and he forced to pay his fare. The pass was sent on to this city and handed by the Railroad authorities to Mr. Swoope. Feeling that his kindness had been grossly abused, that gentleman made the information before the Mayor.

The complaint is based on the act of Assembly referring to common carriers which makes transactions of this kind misdemeanors, and provides for a heavy punishment. Sullivan was arrested and gave bail last night for a hearing to-day.

Result of Examination for Admission to High School.

Bellefield District, C. A. Chambers, Principal—Twelve examined, one passed.
Bloomfield District, W. Joyce, Principal—One examined, none passed.
Duquene District, G. N. Monro, Principal—Sixteen examined, nine passed.
Forbes District, L. H. Eaton, Principal—Twelve examined, six passed.
Franklin District, [illegible] C. Holmes, Principal—Twenty-nine examined, eighteen passed.
Grant District, I. N. Stephenson, Principal—Seventeen examined, fifteen passed.
Hancock District, J. C. Dolan, Principal—two examined, none passed.
Highland District, George P. Fulton, Principal—Eighteen examined, ten passed.
Lawrence District, H. O. Gibbons, Principal—Six examined, three passed.
Liberty District, J. P. Cameron, Principal—One examined, one passed.
Lincoln District, L. P. Greeves, Principal—Nine examined, three passed.
Minersville District, J. L. Harrison, Principal—Eight examined, six passed.
Miller Street District, D. W. Atwood, Principal—Four examined, two passed.
Mt. Albion District, Sue. B. Nichol, Principal—Seven examined, five passed.
Moorhead District, E. M. Still, Principal—Eighteen examined, ten passed.
North District, J. M. Logan, Principal—Twenty-five examined, seventeen passed.
O'Hara District, H. G. Squires, Principal—Nine examined, five passed.
Park District, D. R. Brubaker, Principal—Five examined, two passed.
Ralston District, A. Burtt, Principal—Seventeen examined, ten passed.
Soho District, J. P. Andrews, Principal—Eleven examined, nine passed.
South District, J. M. Pryor, Principal—Ten examined, three passed.
Springfield District, W. R. Ford, Principal—Seven examined, three passed.
Washington District, M. B. Burt, Principal—Sixteen examined, fifteen passed.
South Side District—Twenty-seven examined, fifteen passed.
Allegheny City District—Eleven examined, six passed.
Private Schools—Two examined, one passed.
Total examined, 300. Total passed, 175.

AVENGED.

Bruiser Lynch Convicted.

VERDICT OF MURDER.

The End of the Lynch-Hadfield Murder Trial—The Closing Argument—The Judge's Charge—Lynch Found Guilty of Murder in the First Degree.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer re assembled at 9 o'clock yesterday morning and at once proceeded with the trial of Ambrose E. Lynch for the murder of William Hadfield. The court room was again densely crowded. The prisoner maintained the same careless look which was noticeable upon the previous days of the trial.

The proceedings opened with the closing argument of District Attorney Bayne. The gentleman spoke of the evidence which had been adduced, and replied with much ability to the theory of the defence. The argument was an able and telling one and evidently had some effect upon the jury.

At the close of the address Judge Sterrett delivered the following charge:

CHARGE OF THE COURT.

The indictment before you charges the prisoner at the bar with the murder of William Hadfield, on the night of the 12th of June last, by stabbing him with a knife.

The evidence by which the Commonwealth seeks to fasten this charge upon the prisoner, and upon which you are asked to find him guilty, as well as the evidence upon which he relies as a defense, has been fully presented to you, and discussed with great ability and fairness by the learned counsel on both sides. They have thus discharged their duty with that zeal and fidelity which are becoming in a case of such magnitude and importance to the prisoner on the one hand, and the welfare of the community on the other.

You have thus far been listening attentively to the evidence and the conclusions of fact sought to be drawn from it. It now becomes the duty of the Court to explain to you briefly the principles of law applicable to the case, so that you may be the better enabled to apply the evidence and arrive at just and correct conclusions. When this duty will be discharged the case will be committed to your hands. The issue between the Commonwealth and the prisoner must be passed upon by you. It will then be your duty to carefully consider and weigh all the evidence, as well that which is in favor of the prisoner as that which bears against him, and say by your verdict whether he is guilty of felonious homicide or not, and if so, of what grade—whether murder in the first or second degree or of manslaughter.

In undertaking the discharge of any duty, it is, of course, of the utmost importance to have a clear conception of it. Each branch or department of government has its appropriate sphere of action.

THE FUNCTIONS OF COURTS AND JURIES—ENFORCING THE LAW.

Under our system of government the power of making laws, defining crimes and prescribing their respective punishments has been entrusted to the Legislative department. For the proper exercise of that power courts and juries are not responsible. Whatever may be our individual views or opinions as to the punishment appropriate to any particular offense, they are not to be considered here. It is our duty to enforce the law as we find it—to expound and apply it to each particular case as it arises, and to administer it fairly, but at the same time firmly and fearlessly, let its penalties fall on whom they may. The law of our State has made wilful, deliberate and premeditated murder a capital crime, and sworn, as we are, to obey that law, if the evidence shows that a crime of this grade has been committed, it is plainly our duty to say so.

In the administration of the criminal law there are duties peculiar to the Court and others to the jury. Each has its appropriate sphere. It is the duty of the Court to decide what shall be admitted as competent and legal evidence and then to explain to you the rules of law applicable to the facts and circumstances in evidence, and point out to you the distinctions that exist between the different grades of the same general offense. The action of the Court in these matters may be reviewed, and if erroneous corrected by the Supreme Court.

THE PROVINCE OF JURIES.

It is the province of the july to receive the law from the Court, to carefully consider and impartially weigh all the testimony and conscientiously apply their best judgment to the discovery of the truth; and then render their verdict accordingly. If this be done the verdict will be in fact what the word itself means, a truthful declaration.

If each thus acts properly within its own appropriate sphere the law will be administered according to its true theory, and all that is within the range of human power will be done for detection of the guilty and for the security and protection of the innocent. It will then be what it was designed to be, and what it always should be—a terror to evil doers and a praise to them that do well. Duties and responsibilities of jurors. I have been led into this train of thought, not on account of any peculiarity in the present case but for the reason that we have noticed a gaining disposition on the part of jurors to be influenced, and in some instances, I fear, swerved from the path of duty by considerations that should have no place in their deliberations. Instead of following steadily and firmly the pathway of the evidence, and fearlessly announcing by their verdict the conclusion to which it leads, they allow themselves to be influenced by other considerations—perhaps a consideration of the consequences of their finding, as though they were wholly responsible for them. It should be impressed on the minds of all conscientious jurors that they are not responsible for the consequences that may flow from an honest verdict. These consequences belong not to them—they follow the crime, not the finding. Jurors, desiring to act up to the full measure of the obligation of their oath, should therefore dismiss from their minds the fear of consequences, except so far as their dread import should make them cautious, deliberate and just in weighing the evidence, and clear and satisfied in their judgment they form upon it. If through, fear, pity, indignation or passion, they suffer their minds to be drawn away from the path of duty, pointed out by the law and the evidence, they assume a fearful responsibility, and will be likely to do an irreparable wrong, either to the party accused or to society at large.

THE LAW OF HOMICIDE.

Definitions of the law of homicide. Murder, at the common law, is described to be when a person of sound memory and discretion unlawfully kills any reasonable creature in being and under the peace of the Commonwealth with malice aforethought, expressed or implied; or, as it is sometimes defined, "the unlawful killing of a human being with malice aforethought, expressed or implied." The killing must be unlawful as well as malicious. Malice is the distinguishing criterion of murder; but it is not malice in its ordinary understanding alone—a particular ill-will, a spite or a grudge. It is a legal term implying much more. It comprehends not only a particular ill-will, but every case where there is wickedness of disposition, hardness of heart, cruelty, recklessness of consequences and a mind regardless of social duty, although a particular person may not be intended to be injured. It may be either express or implied. Express malice is where one kills another with a sedate, deliberate mind and formed design, which design may be evidenced by external or surrounding circumstances, discovering an inward intention, as by lying in wait, former grudges, menaces or threats, or by any preconcerted plan to do the party injured great bodily harm. Malice is implied by law from any deliberate and cruel act committed by one person against another.

DEFINITION OF MURDER.

Murder at common law embraces cases where no intent to kill existed, but where the state or frame of mind termed malice, in its legal sense, prevailed. In this State, the Legislature, considering that there was a manifest difference in the degree of guilt, where a deliberate intent to kill exists, and where no such intent appears, divided murder into two grades—murder of the first and murder of the second degree; and provided that the jury before whom any person indicted for murder should be tried, shall, if they find him guilty thereof, ascertain in their verdict whether it be murder of the first or murder of the second degree. By the act of 1794, re-enacted again in 1860, it is declared that "all murder which shall be perpetrated by means of poison or by lying in wait, or by any other kind of willful, deliberate and premeditated killing; or which shall be committed in the perpetration or attempt to perpetrate any arson, rape, robbery or burglary shall be deemed murder of the first degree; and all other kinds of murder shall be deemed murder of the second degree."

In the case before us we have to deal only with that kind of murder of the first degree described as willful, deliberate and premeditated. Many cases have been decided under this clause, in all of which it has been held that the intention to kill is the essence of the offense. Therefore, if the intention to kill exists, it is willful; if this intention be accompanied by such circumstances as evidence a mind fully conscious of its own purpose and design, it is deliberate; and if sufficient time be afforded to enable the mind fully to frame the design to kill and to select the instrument, or to frame the plan to carry this design into execution, it is premeditated. The law fixes upon no length of time as necessary to form the intention to kill, but leaves the existence of a fully formed intent as a fact to be determined by the jury from all the facts and circumstances in the evidence. If these be true, to frame in the mind, fully, consciously, the intention to kill and select the weapon or means of death, and to think and know beforehand the use to be made of it, there is time to deliberate and *premeditate*, though that time be very short.

PROOF CAN BE INFERRED.

The proof of the intention to kill and of the disposition of mind constituting murder of the first degree under the act lies on the Commonwealth; but the proof need not be express or positive. It may be inferred from the circumstances. If from all the facts attending the killing the jury can reasonably and satisfactorily infer the existence of the intention to kill and the malice of heart with which it was done, they will be warranted in doing so. He who uses upon the body of another at some vital part, with a manifest intention so to use it, a deadly weapon, such as an ax, a pistol, or a knife, must, in the absence of qualifying facts, be presumed to know that his blow is likely to kill; and knowing this must be presumed to intend the death which is the ordinary and probable consequence of such an act. He who uses a deadly weapon without a sufficient cause of provocation must be presumed to do it wickedly, and from a bad heart. Hence he who takes the life of another with a deadly weapon and with a manifest design thus to use it upon him, with sufficient time to deliberate and form the conscious purpose of killing, and without any sufficient reason or cause of extenuation, is guilty of murder in the first degree.

MALICE CAN BE PRESUMED.

When the act is done deliberately and with a deadly weapon, and is likely to be attended with dangerous consequences, the *malice* requisite to murder will be presumed, for the law infers that the natural or probable effect of any act deliberately done, is intended by the actor. Where the killing, then, is malicious, and the evidence shows a willful, deliberate and premeditated purpose to take life, it is murder of the first degree.

A murder not of the first degree is necessarily murder of the second degree, and includes all unlawful killing under circumstances of all depravity of heart and a disposition of mind regardless of social duty, but when no intention to kill exists or can be reasonably inferred. Therefore in all cases of murder if no intention to kill can be inferred or collected from the circumstances, the verdict must be murder in the second degree.

MANSLAUGHTER.

Manslaughter is defined to be the unlawful killing of another without malice expressed or implied; which may be voluntarily in a sudden heat or involuntarily, but is the commission of an unlawful act. Voluntary manslaughter often so nearly approaches murder, it is necessary to distinguish it clearly. The difference is this: manslaughter is never attended by legal malice or depravity of heart—that condition or frame of mind before spoken of exhibiting wickedness of disposition, recklessness of consequences, or cruelty. Being sometimes a willful act (as the term voluntary denotes,) it is necessary that the circumstances should take away every evidence of cool depravity of heart or wanton cruelty. Therefore to reduce an intentional blow, stroke or wounding, resulting in death, to voluntary manslaughter there must be sufficient cause of provocation, and a state of rage or passion without time to cool, placing the accused beyond the control of his reason and suddenly impelling to the deed. If any of these be wanting—if there be provocation without passion, or passion without legal provocation, or if there be time to cool and reason has resumed its sway, the killing will be murder. But it is not every cause of provocation that is regarded as sufficient or legal. Insulting or scandalous words are not sufficient cause of provocation; nor are actual indignities to the person of a light or trivial kind. Whenever it is the result of a devilish disposition, and not merely the frenzy of rage it is not manslaughter, but murder. Passion arising from sufficient legal provocation is evidence of the absence of malice.

WHAT CONSTITUTES LEGAL PROVOCATION.

It is claimed by the prisoner in this case that on going to his sister's house at a late hour in the night he heard a noise in her room—suspected that something wrong was going on there—listened awhile and becoming convinced that his suspicions were well founded, he took out his knife and opened it, put his shoulder to the door, bursted it in and found his sister there in her night dress and the deceased in the room with her; that he was greatly excited and enraged, and in the heat of passion thus generated he stabbed the deceased twice in the back and once in the breast. Assuming all this to be true, does it amount in law sufficient cause of provocation to reduce the killing to manslaughter? We are of opinion that it does not; that there is nothing in these circumstances, as they are claimed to exist by the prisoner, that would reduce the grade of the offence to voluntary manslaughter. It is the duty of the Court to say, as a matter of law, what fact or facts will amount to sufficient legal provocation, if they are found by the jury. In other words, it is for the jury to find what the facts are, and for the Court to say what effect shall be given to them. Assuming, then, the facts to be as claimed by the prisoner in this regard, we say that they do not amount to sufficient or legal provocation, such as would reduce the grade of a felonious homicide to manslaughter.

We have thus endeavored to point out the distinctions between the different grades of felonious homicide. We have seen that murder at common law is the unlawful killing of a human being with malice aforethought, expressed or implied—that, under our statute, wherever such killing has been wilful, deliberate and premeditated, the murder is of the first degree—that every intentional act is a wilful one—that deliberation and premeditation simply mean that the act was done with reflection, and was conceived beforehand—that all murder in which the intent to take life did not exist, is in the nature of the case, murder of the second degree—that the distinction between murder, either of the first or second degree, and manslaughter, is that malice in its legal sense exists in the former while it is absent in the latter.

APPLYING THE FACTS.

It then only remains to apply the facts as you may find them from the evidence to the principles thus explained, and by your verdict announce the result.

It is not denied—nor could it be successfully—that the prisoner inflicted the wounds found upon the body of the deceased, William Hadfield and which caused his death. There is no serious conflict as to the time, place and circumstances under which the mortal stab was inflicted. There is no evidence to show, and we do not understand that it is claimed by the prisoner, that the mortal wound was inflicted in self-defense. Instead of being attacked he was the assailant. It is proven by his own admissions that he suspected the infidelity of his sister, and after listening at her door a few minutes he took out his knife, opened it and broke in the door leading into her room and there thrice stabbed the deceased. What did he open his knife for before he burst open the door? Was it for the purpose of aggression or defense? What did he intend to do with the open knife? What did he do with it? These are all pertinent inquiries and doubtless you will find answers to all of them in the evidence before you. We have no means of judging as to the motives of men, except by their actions and declarations. What then did the acts of the prisoner in taking out and opening his knife and then bursting open the door of his sister's room, and then burying the knife almost to the hilt in the body of Hadfield, indicate as his intent and purpose. In the same connection his declaration to the witness, Smithson, soon after the cutting, that "if he had had a larger knife he would have put him through faster," should be considered as bearing upon the intent with which the stabbing was done, and in the same connection, also, you will remember the impious and blasphemous expression of the prisoner when he was informed that Hadfield was dead. It is from these and other circumstances to which I have referred that you are to determine the state of his mind at the time the stabbing was done—whether he was actuated by malice, and whether he intended to do what he actually did accomplish, viz: take the life of Hadfield.

PRESUMING MALICE.

The general rule is that all homicide is presumed to be malicious—that is murder of some kind, until the contrary appears in evidence. Hence the burthen of reducing the crime from murder to manslaughter, when it is shown that the prisoner committed the deed, lies on him. He must show all the circumstances of the alleviation, or excuse upon which he relies to reduce his offense from murder to a milder kind of homicide, unless, indeed, where the facts already in evidence show it. But though the homicide, without the circumstances of alleviation or excuse is presumed to be murder, it is not always presumed to be murder of the first degree. It must be shown by the Commonwealth to be murder of the first degree. The jury must be satisfied as to the facts and circumstances which indicate the intention to kill, and the depravity of heart and conscious purpose which constitute, as already explained, the crime of murder of the first degree.

THE PRISONER EXCITED.

It is said that, immediately after the commission of the deed, the prisoner was excited and looked like a crazy man. Is there anything remarkable in this? When a man permits his angry passions to become aroused; when he resolves upon deeds of violence, and carries them into execution, even to taking the life of a fellow being, it would be singular indeed if the vengeance that rankled in his breast would not clearly manifest itself by outward expression. If such manifestations of a wicked heart, bent upon vengeance and the gratification of malicious passion, are to be seriously considered as sufficient evidence of insanity, how are deeds of violence and bloodshed ever to be punished.

A learned author has said that the mind is always greatly troubled when it is agitated by anger, bewildered by jealously, or corrupted by an unconquerable desire for vengeance. Then, as is commonly said, a man is no longer master of himself; his reason is affected; his ideas are in disorder; he is like a madman. But in all these cases the man does not lose his knowledge of the real relation of things; he may exaggerate his misfortune, but this misfortune is nevertheless real, and if it carry him to commit a criminal act, this act is perfectly well motived. In such cases it will generally be found that revenge, anger and kindred emotions of the mind constitute the real motive which has occasioned the homicidal act, if such act has been committed.

THE PLEA OF INSANITY.

The defendant, by his counsel, respectfully asks the Court to charge:

First.—That on the night of the killing, defendant found, or supposed he found, the deceased in bed with defendant's married sister, and was thereby so much excited as for the time to overwhelm his reason, conscience and judgment, and cause him to act from an uncontrollable and irresistible impulse, the law will not hold him responsible.

Second.—That if the jury have a reasonable doubt as to the condition of defendant's mind at the time when the act was done, he is entitled to the benefit of such doubt, and they cannot convict.

ANSWER TO DEFENDANT'S POINTS.

1. As this point seems to amount to the proposition that if the prisoner was temporarily insane at the time he did the cutting, he is not guilty of any legal offense, it is affirmed as an abstract proposition of law. If the defendant was actually insane at the time, this of course relieves him from criminal responsibility from whatever cause the insanity arose. But the jury must not confound anger or wrath with actual insanity, because however absurd or unreasonable a man may act when exceedingly angry, either with or without cause, if his reason is not actually dethroned it is no legal excuse for violation of law.

2. As to the second point, the law of the State is that, where the killing is admitted, and insanity or want of legal responsibility is alleged as an excuse, it is the duty of the defendant to satisfy the jury that insanity actually existed at the time of the act, and a doubt as to such insanity will not justify the jury in acquitting upon that ground.

If the law presumes sanity when an act is done, when insanity is shown by the evidence, and [illegible] appears a man was sane shortly preceding the [illegible] and shortly after, the presumption of sanity exists at the time of the act, and no jury have a right to assume otherwise, unless the evidence in conjunction with the act fairly convinces them that the defendant was actually insane at the moment the act was committed.

The second point is refused.

A REASONABLE DOUBT.

In deciding upon the case upon any material part of it, it is your duty to give the prisoner the benefit of any reasonable doubt arising out of the evidence which prevents you from coming to a satisfactory conclusion. But this doubt must fairly arise out of the evidence, and not be merely fancied or conjured up. Jurors greatly mistake their duty when they go in search of a doubt outside of the evidence of the case. They have no right to raise a mere fanciful or ingenious doubt to escape the consequences of an unpleasant verdict. It must be an honest and conscientious doubt—such a difficulty as fairly strikes a conscientious mind and clouds the judgment.

When we speak of a reasonable doubt it is not meant that you are to speculate as to whether a matter established by the evidence to your satisfaction may not be otherwise. It means that you are to take nothing for granted upon mere assertion, and it means further than this, that when you honestly hesitate upon the question whether certain evidences establish a given proposition—when your minds, after mature deliberation and earnest effort to arrive at the truth, cannot come to a satisfactory conclusion as to the existence of a certain fact or as to its effect, then the doubt belongs to the prisoner. The difficulty, as we have said, must be suggested by the case and not by your imagination. If the beam wavers, then the doubt is thrown into the defendant's scale, but you must not so hold the balance as to create tremor.

Keeping these matters then in view, and following steadily the pathway of the evidence, consider it all carefully and deliberately; and return such a verdict as will meet the approbation of your own conscience now as well as hereafter.

THE JURY RETIRE.

The jury then about 11 o'clock retired, and the throngs present showed their interest in the case by waiting patiently for their return into court. About 2 o'clock it was announced that the gentlemen of the jury had determined upon their verdict, and a moment after, headed by a tipstaff, they filed into court. A solemn stillness fell upon the room, every person present bent his ear to wait for the words which would either grant Lynch a fresh lease of life or condemn him to the expiatary gallows. Not a word was heard, and those in the rear of the court room drew to the edges of the benches in their anxiety to hear the verdict. Lynch alone seemed unconcerned. The value of another human life had been of little moment to him, and it seemed as if his own, was with him, but a matter of small consideration. Amid the presive silence the twelve men, just and true, filed into their seats, and Lynch with a vacant and almost imprdent look scanned their faces.

THE VERDICT.

The jury was asked the usual questions as to whether they had agreed upon a verdict, and the answer being in the affirmative, the prisoner was ordered to stand up and face the jury. He rose, cool and collected. Not a sign of anxiety, not a sign of fear, not a sign of terror passed over his sharp and cunning features. His grey eyes rambled over the jury box, glancing at every person in it with an almost furtive leer. This man did not dread to stand upon the vestibule of eternity. He stretched and straightened himself, and while all others in the Court room were impressed with the solemnities of the moment, he, alone, seemed unconscious of the dreadful fate which might await him.

"GUILTY."

Thus he stood—undaunted, undismayed. The foreman announced the verdict "guilty," himself dropping his head as if sensible of the dread responsibility that word had taken from his soul. Lynch heard the fearful word. His chin quivered—but only for a moment. The red right hand which had sent into eternity the soul of William Hadfield, was raised to steady the faltering chin and its support gave Lynch once again the appearance of a man whose only sensation was that of stolid indifference.

Is took but a moment—but what a moment. Twelve fellow-countrymen had heard the story of Lynch's crime, had listened to the details of his brutal deed, and these men sworn to do their duty between the prisoner and offended laws, had pronounced him guilty of a crime, the punishment of which was *death*. Only a moment—the miserable Lynch jumped to his feet full of life and strength, and that one word—*guilty*—gave him a promise of a sudden death at the hands of offended justice. Only a moment—that man's nature, with eternity staring him in the face—quivered, to resume an indifference of such a nature as must be without explanation.

REMANDED.

No sooner had the verdict been rendered than Judge Sterrett ordered the prisoner to be remanded. A tipstaff touched the convicted man on the shoulder and with a steady hand, an uplifted head and an undaunted spirit, this man walked to the cell from which perhaps he will never issue, until he shall come out to hang until he be dead upon the gallows.

AFTER THE VERDICT.

Lynch's demeanor after the verdict was, if possible, more cool and collected than during the deliverance of the same.

In conversation as to the result of the trial, he said, with an air of braggadocia, "They may squeeze me pretty tight, but they can't make me squeal."

To Sheriff Fleming, who conversed with him, he volunteered the information, "You will never have the pleasure of hanging me."

When in the jail he stated to an official "I'm not sorry they brought it in murder. I'd just as soon die as anything; I've lived seven years too long anyhow."

These utterances show the same lack of sensibility as characterized his conversations after he had killed Hadfield. We have an interview with the convicted man, but as his counsel states that a new trial will be asked for we refrain from publishing, as it might damage his chances for another hearing. It may be justly stated that the verdict gives general satisfaciton to the public.

THE LEAF TOBACCO QUESTION.

Important to Cigar Manufacturers—Letter from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The letter of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which we publish below, explains itself fully, and shows the falsity of the *Tribune* charges, that the new leaf tobacco law will throw out of business and employment many persons now making cigars:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, June 26, '72.

SIR:—In your letter of June 12th, you state that you are a wholesale dealer in leaf tobacco; that you buy leaf tobacco, of various grades, and in hogsheads too light for export; and that you have a warehouse, where, after assorting and classifying the various grades of tobacco, you repack it in merchantable hogsheads in its natural condition.

You wish to know whether, under the new law, you can continue this business, and whether you can re-pack leaf tobacco in bales of 50 and 100 lbs. each, and sell the same as well as tobacco in hogsheads, to duly authorized dealers in leaf tobacco.

In answer, I have to say that under the new law, as a dealer in leaf tobacco, you can assort leaf tobacco which you purchase, and re-pack it in hogsheads, cases or bales, of any size and weight you please. Such hogsheads, cases and bales you can sell to *duly authorized* dealers in leaf tobacco, to snuff, tobacco and cigar manufacturers *who have pa'd the special tax as such*, and to such persons as are known to be purchasers of leaf tobacco for export. But you cannot, under the new law, as a dealer in leaf tobacco, sell to parties other than those just named, or break hogsheads, cases or bales and retail therefrom.

Very respectfully,
J. W. DOUGLASS, Commissioner.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

Before Alderman O'Donnell Wm. Gomley charged Julius Schatt with false pretense. The defendant was arrested and held for a hearing.

Mayor Callow had but two common cases at the hearing yesterday morning.

William Harrison was yesterday arrested for the larceny of a quantity of hose, belonging to Mr. Guthrie. No information was made against Harrison and the Mayor sent him to the Work House for six months on charge of vagrancy.

Peter Harrington escaped from the Work House last Sunday but was arrested the next day and brought to this city and again committed to the Work House for sixty days as an escaped prisoner. His time would have been out in a few days and he would have saved himself two months confinement had he stayed and served it out.

John Dunn was yesterday sent to the Work House for thirty days on complaint of beating his wife.

The following persons were sent to the Work House yesterday morning by the Mayor: John Dougherty, sixty days; Henry Schutte, four months; John Nowland, thirty days; Joseph Hill, six months.

John Hirst was arrested in Allegheny yesterday on charge of disorderly conduct preferred by his wife. Mayor Callow fined him forty dollars, and in default of payment he was committed to the Work House for six months.

John Devine was arrested and placed in the lock up last evening on a warrant from Deputy Mayor Phillips. The charge is disorderly conduct.

Catharine Cush, for disorderly conduct, was detained last evening at Capt. Reed's hotel until her case can be investigated.

Mary Williams made an information against her husband John Williams, charging him with surety of the peace. John was arrested and committed for a hearing.

ORANGEMEN'S PARADE.

Notice to Members of the Different Lodges.—Route of the Procession.

The Orangemen of this district will celebrate the anniversary of civil and religious liberty by a parade on the 12th of July. At a meeting of the Keystone District Lodge No. 6, L. O. I., the following arrangements were made:

Chief Master—Wm. T. ARMSTRONG; *Aids*—Wm. Carson, Wm. J. Hicks, George Johnston and John Murray.

All lodges intending to take part in the parade will report in their respective lodge rooms on the 12th of July, at 10 o'clock, thence to the place of starting at 10½ o'clock. The procession will form on Sixth avenue, right resting on Wood street; down Wood street to Third avenue; from Third avenue to Ross street, from Ross street to Fifth avenue; out Fifth avenue to Pride street, from Pride to Fulton street; from Fulton street to Wylie; down Wylie to Fifth avenue; from Fifth avenue to Market street; down Market street to Sixth avenue; over Suspension bridge; up Federal street to North avenue; from North avenue to Pennsylvania avenue; Pennsylvania avenue to Beaver avenue; Beaver avenue to Ridge; Ridge to Marion; Marion to Ohio street; along Ohio to Chestnut; down Chestnut; over Mechanics' street bridge to Penn avenue; down Penn avenue to Eleventh; Eleventh to Liberty; Liberty to Sixth, and disperse. By order of Committee on parade.—Mm. McCracken, John Doyle, Geo. Johnston, Wm. T. Armstrong, Anthony Kenn

Academic Exhibition.

On Tuesday evening, the Sharpsburg Academy held literary entertainments in the town hall, under the management of Prof. Scheibner. The Professor commenced here last year under circumstances rather discouraging, and having a knowledge of the fact that similar institutions had failed here, he must have had some nerve to undertake to start an Academy. The attendance, examination and exhibition all distinctly displayed the idea that Sharpsburg can support a school for a higher education. The following prizes were given at the close of the exhibition: For success in music, Miss Eichenlaub, a handsome book; literary contest, Miss Robinson, "Shakespeare's Works;" spelling, Henry Prager, Webster's Unabridged Dictionary; penmanship, Charles Clowes, a gold pen; in performance at exhibition, Miss Mary Kelly, writing desk, and to David Herron, an album. T.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

[illegible] Dale & Co., of Scranton, filed a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy, against Edgar & Harrower, of the same place.

A petition was filed by Wm. B. Swick, executor, etc., for adjudication in bankruptcy of Hiram C. Rice of Luzerne county.

The usual orders to show cause were issued.

The following opinion was delivered:

In the United States District Court *In Re.*—R. H. Atkinson, a bankrupt, No. 1604, In Bankruptcy.

Rule granted on George Jenking and Minot Riley to show cause why an attachment should not be issued against them for a contempt, in disobeying the injunction of this Court.

OPINION OF THE COURT, DELIVERED BY JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

The proofs show that respondents held judgments against Atkinson in the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, upon which they issued writs of *Fi Fa* on the 20th of November, 1871, and levied upon the personal property of the defendant, on the 25th of December, 1871, Atkinson filed a voluntary petition in Bankruptcy in this Court, and on the 3d day of January, 1872, was duly declared a bankrupt. A petition was presented on the 15th of January, 1872, praying for an injunction to restrain the respondents from proceeding with their execution, and the return of the Marshal shows that it was regularly served on the 17th of the same month.

Notwithstanding this, the respondents, in defiance of the writ of injunction, proceeded with their writs of *fi. fa.*, and caused the sheriff of Wyoming county to sell the personal property of the bankrupt.

The Court is willing to make all proper allowance for the want of knowledge which exists in agricultural communities as to the operation of the bankrupt law and the power of the Courts of the United States in its administration. At the proper time that will be taken into consideration; but we would be recreant to our judicial trust should we fail to maintain the law and vindicate its process.

The respondents to this rule were in error in supposing that the judgment of a State Court and its execution were paramount to the Federal authority. The Bankrupt law was passed in pursuance of a provision of the Constitution of the United States. Its administration, and, when invoked, the cases of all insolvent persons and corporations are, by its requirements, placed exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts, sitting as Courts of Bankruptcy. It suspends all State insolvent laws militating against its provisions. It is a wise and beneficial law, making an equal distribution of the assets of the debtor among all the creditors who have proved their debts, at the same time preserving intact all valid liens entitled to priority. It was designed to relieve the debtor from oppressive liabilities, which render him unfit to contribute to the productive wealth of the country; and it affords to the creditor the assurance that all the property of the debtor, except what from motives of humanity he is permitted to retain, shall be honestly devoted to the payment of his debts. With a fraudulent debtor it is wisely and justly stringent, compelling a full discovery and surrender of his assets for the benefit of his creditors, under peril of imprisonment for contempt, which, in the Courts of the United States, is a penalty not to be disregarded.

Disobedience of the injunction in the present instance was a grave offence. Its palliation, so ably urged by respondent's counsel at the argument, will be considered upon the return of the attachment.

The rule is made absolute and attachment ordered. PER CURIAM.

Argued at Williamsport by Mr. Swoope for, and Mr. Platt against the rule.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGES STERRETT AND STOWE ON THE BENCH.

Two minor cases were disposed of in this Court.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Ambrose E. Lynch for murder is reported elsewhere.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.

Geo. Muller,	Peter McCullough,
J. W. Pratt,	John Meyers,
Geo. Creeks,	Cornelius O'Brien, et al,
W. H. Mason,	Magdalena Kretter,
W. H. Gordon,	Geo. Lang,
James Rice,	David Aronheim,
Ralph Neno, et al,	P. Fetherstone,
Geo. Rush,	Jacob Hyer,
Jacob Groves,	J. W. Oldshue,
Jacob Cornelius,	John Wheeler,
Sanford H. Haney,	Mary Mangan,
Henderson Willson,	Danl. Faleey, (2 cases,)
David Mildrum,	Reuben Pales,
O. H. Wadsworth,	Laura Marsh,
Moses Good, et al.	Barney Hildebrand.

THE POST OFFICE ROBBER.

The Hearing Yesterday.

The case of the United States *vs* Charles A. Johnston the alleged Postoffice robber was heard yesterday morning before Commissioner Gamble. The following is the testimony elicited.

N. H. Warren, Postmaster at Middlesex, testified that the office was robbed on the night of June 25th. The back door had been bored through and unlocked. About one hundred and fifty letters, and two hundred and fifty dollars worth of stamps were stolen, with about one hundred and fifty dollars worth of clothing. When Johnston was arrested at Cleveland, witness went there and found part of the stolen goods and stamps in his possession. The prisoner had on a pair of pants and a shirt stolen from the store in which the office is located. He had $72, 38 worth of postage stamps in his possession.

H. H. Newkirk testified that his store at Wheatland was robbed on the night of June 23d, and that six revolvers stolen then were found in Johnston's possession after his arrest.

David Farrel, Justice of the Peace at Middlesex, testified that prisoner was brought before him and denied committing the robbery, stating that the stolen goods were shipped to him by express.

The following statement was voluntarily made before the Commissioner:

I received these goods from other parties and was not there at time of robbery; I got acquainted with them near Sharon; two of them; I came from Orange county, New York, near Goshen; I was cutting stencil plates; I carried a little box; these parties were lying under a tree when I first met them; I saw them again in one or two days after in Sharon; I was to go to Alliance or a town close to Urichsville and meet them; I saw them again at Transfer; they never made any arrangements to ship the goods to me; they gave them to me to sell them for them; I took these goods to Leavittsburg and expressed them to Sharon and went there and got them; they were in a valise; I only saw one shot gun; I had them in a pawn shop to pawn when I was arrested; I thought this was the quickest way; they did not say they stole them; they said they made them down the road; they said they took the valise from a circus man; the last place I saw them was at Transfer; they were going to Alliance; I was to meet them at Alliance or Urichsville; I got the postage stamps out of the valise a day or two before, and put them in my pocket-book; one said his name was Burke, and the other was Bennett; he got letters directed to him in the name of Young; Bennett had a slight mustache, a week or two old, and dark hair; the other had hair rather lighter than mine; I was at Middlesex three weeks before this robbery, and was at Wheatland before, lent some stencil plates there, and one or two, I think, at Middlesex.

At the conclusion of the testimony the prisoner was held for trial.

A GALA DAY.

Letter From Prof. Julius Moore—His Word Pledged for a Good Time and Good Music at Noblestown on the 15th of Next Month—A Grand Jubilee and Re-union Promised.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Having been employed by Captain J. N. Tiddall, of Oakdale, to conduct his grand concert and harvest home pic-nic at Noblestown, on August 15th, 1872, for the distribution of the gifts enumerated on the programme, of which the Pan-Handle Hotel is the great prize, I take pleasure in informing those who hold tickets, or who intend to buy some, that I have known Captain Tiddall for ten years, and know that the gifts will be fairly distributed among the ticket-holders, and that his enterprise is not to be confounded with some of our late enterprises of like character. Every number taken will be placed on the list of drawing, and, I have no doubt but what some of your readers will draw a good prize. There will be no excuse or delay, whatever, to anticipate a postponement. Twenty-five of the best of our musical talent have been engaged by me to give a grand concert, on that day, and I hope we shall be able to give every one who shall favor us with their presence, the full worth of a dollar in good music, and besides a good chance of inhaling the pure fresh air. There will be a grand pic-nic, where those so inclined can enjoy themselves in the terpsichorean art at the rate of one dollar.

If not musically inclined they will have a chance of viewing the beautiful lots for sale on the Hofman fram, offered by Messrs. Lea and Walker.

By all means send your devils and reporters out, and come along yourselves and enjoy a second 4th of July, and be convinced that there is at least one honest distribution of prizes to take place at Noblestown, by a gentleman who scorns the idea of taking money from people without giving an equivolent for it.

If you, or any one of your readers wants a ticket call on me forthwith, and I will furnish you one for a dollar, and if you don't enjoy yourself I will give you my good old fiddle for a pie.

Yours, Respectfully,
JULIUS MOORE.

O, that I were Beautiful! is the unspoken wish of thousands of women to whom nature has denied the charm of a pure, fresh transparent complexion. To gratify this wish HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM was introduced. The cosmetics of the day have been pronounced poisonous by the most distinguished chemists, and it was found that their ultimate effect was to wither the skin as well as to paralize the external nerves. The ladies hailed with delight the advent of a beautiful, herbal and floral preparation capable of imparting to their faces, necks and arms a porcelain smoothness and a tinge like that of the finest oriental pearl. They soon discovered that it was a "new thing under the sun," incomparable and unapproachable. Unquestionably the MAGNOLIA BALM has been the great toilet success of the present century.

Gentleman Pleasure Seekers who are hieing away to the sea shore to hear what the wild waves are saying, should first heed the advice of wise counsellors here by laying in a stock of clothing suitable for summer wear at the seaside from Urling, Follansbee & Co.'s, south-west corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue. They will find a full assortment from which to make selections, and cannot fail to have their fancies suited.

Indigestion, headache, &c., from excess in living, are promptly relieved by using Effervescing Crab Orchard Salts, a pleasant remedy. F. E. SUIRE & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. For sale by all Druggists.

BREVITIES.

YESTERDAY was a fine day for young cabbage plants.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS meet this evening at 7½ o'clock.

THE glass works of the South Side have closed for the hot season.

"WELL, how do you like the nomination" was the usual question yesterday on the street.

LIEUTENANT HAZEN was acting captain at the lock-up last night. He makes an able and efficient officer.

GOOSEBERRIES have appeared in market, and those who eat them have commenced to cackle in consequence.

FIFTEEN sheep, belonging to a Mr. Hoffman, were stolen yesterday from a pen in the Eighth Ward, Allegheny.

THE people of Ormsby and other South Side boroughs complain of dirty streets. We know how to smpathize with them.

THE gentleman who knows most about that St. Charles Hotel affair, has not yet turned up at the Mayor's office. If he does not do so soon he should be arrested.

Two men employed in the Vulcanite Roofing works of Messrs. Smith & Smyser, South Pittsburgh, were badly burned yesterday by the explosion of a furnace which threw the molten iron against their faces and breasts, inflicting terrible injuries.

MONONGAHELA borough has appointed Mr. George W. Yoke, and Union borough Mr. James Martin, as members of the Apportionment Committee. All of the boroughs have appointed representatives with the exception of St. Clair borough.

A PARTY of unreasonable individuals, not satisfied with their experience on the Fourth, organized a "moonlight pic-nic" last night and visited Friendship Grove. The sequel proved that "rain water" party would have been a more appropriate name.

CLERK PATTERSON is aiding the reporters of the city by placing daily, in a conspicuous part of the Mayor's office, a statement of the business transacted each day. "Jim" deserves the thanks of newspaper men for many favors, and this is not the least among them.

A CARPENTER, named Steinbrenner, while at work on Troy Hill, Allegheny, yesterday, was overcome with the heat, and carried in an insensible condition to his home on Lowry street. A physician was summoned, but at last account he was in a very critical condition.

WE ARE glad to see that the respectable portion of the public are not witnessing the representations of "Dark Friday" at the Opera House. Those who appreciate right and despise wrong, keep aloof from this disgusting performance, while those who ignore one and rejoice in the latter, can find in its vapid and foolish dialogue congenial sentiments.

YESTERDAY MORNING the sub-committee of the Street Committee met the Sanitary Committee of the Board of health and the City Engineer, to confer in regard to the abatement of the Sukes Run nuisance. Plans for draining the stagnant water were presented, and will be brought before the Board of Health next Saturday afternoon. It is proposed to drain the stagnant water by means of a sewer running along Forbes to Magee street, connecting either with Ann street or the Fifth avenue sewer.

ALDERNEY OR JERSEY CATTLE.

A Choice Lot at Auction.

It will be seen by the advertisement of Mr. M. B. Brown, in another column, that he proposes to offer at auction at Mansfield, five miles from the city, on the Pan Handle Railroad, to-morrow at 9 o'clock, A. M., a portion of his fine collection of superior thoroughbred Alderneys. Mr. Brown, more than any other person in this county, has exerted himself to improve our breeds of cattle. He has imported a number of choice specimens, and now offers to others an opportunity to profit by his enterprise. Among his cows are some of the best and prettiest we ever saw. They are remarkable both for the quantity and richness of their milk. We hope the sale to-morrow will be largely attended, and that these superior cattle will be so distributed over the county that every township will have one or more, and vie with each other in efforts to improve our breeds. It was the opinion of Henry Clay, who made frequent importations from England, that the cross between the best English and best native varieties was best suited to our country. Let these elegant samples to be sold to-morrow be made to exemplify Mr. Clay's theory by being sent to various parts of the county. We fear somewhat that our wealthy citizens may secure them for private use as milkers, on account not less of their symmetry and beauty than of their intrinsic qualities as milkers.

Those wishing to attend the sale can take a train at 7:13 or at 8:53, and returning take the trains due at 12:23 or 3:38 P. M., same day.

To the Public.

The NORTH-WESTERN (BABCOCK,) FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY having brought suit against the PHILADELPHIA (GARDNER,) FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY, for alleged infringement of the Carlier and Vignon Patent, (dated April 13th, 1869,) which the said Babcock Company professes to own, in the use of water impregnated with Carbonic Acid Gas as a means of extinguishing fires, we desire to make the following statement, *all of which, we are prepared to fully substantiate by proof*.

First. The so-called Carlier and Vignon Patent is invalid for want of novelty, in that a patent was issued to W. H. Phillips in England, in 1844, and in this country in 1850, for a Fire Extinguisher, in which water impregnated with Carbonic Acid Gas was used as the extinguishing agent.

Second. The said so-called Carlier and Vignon Patent has no legal existence, no legal application ever having been made for it to the Patent Office; and its issuance therefrom was accomplished by gross fraud.

Third. The lawyers conducting this suit against us, brought suit *for the same clients on the same Patent*, against one Duryea, in the U. S. Court in New York, 1870, and the answer of Duryea being filed, setting forth the facts herein alluded to, *said suit was dismissed at the cost of the plaintiffs*.

The Babcock Company expects to destroy the sale of the Gardner Extinguisher, which has so seriously interfered with long-enjoyed monopoly, by extensively advertising this suit, *and thus intimidating the public*. It is our purpose to defeat their fraudulent design, and to this end, we will shortly publish a history of the matter, which will undeceive the public and expose the worthlessness of that *sham*, called the Carlier and Vignon Patent.

Copies will be mailed to any address on application. This company will give guarantees against all loss, damage or trouble for use of the Gardner Extinguisher, and will *at its sole expense*, defend all suits that may be brought against it.

D. B. WAGGENER, Secretary,
Philadelphia Fire Extinguisher Co.,
1306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

DIED:

McELROY—On Wednesday morning, at 4 o'clock, ANNA BEAMISH, youngest daughter of John H. and Mary Jane McElroy, aged 17 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 64 Pike street, TO-DAY (Thursday) at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FAIRMAN, TAGGART & CO., UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLE, No. 260 Beaver avenue, Sixth ward, Allegheny City, where they are prepared to furnish Coffins, Shrouds, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods at lowest prices. Office open at all hours day and night. Hearses and Carriages furnished. my8

CHARLES, PEEBLES & McGUIRE, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, cor. of SANDUSKY STREET AND CHURCH AVENUE, Allegheny City, where their COFFIN ROOMS are constantly supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $4 to $100. Bodies prepared for interment. Hearses and Carriages furnished; also, all kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night. ap5:o53

ALEXANDER AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crape, Gloves, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Agent for Raymond & Co.'s Patent Metallic Burial Cases. Rooms open day and night. Hearses and Carriages furnished.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America,
ASSETS, $3,212,175.99.
Insurance Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
mh4-182 WM. L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

Franklin Fire Ins. Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses Paid since 1829, nearly $7,000,000.
Cash Assets January 1st, 1872, $3,255,749.
LOSSES ADJUSTED AND PAID BY
COFFIN, KELLOGG & CO.,
THIRD AVENUE AND WOOD STREET.

Plants, Plants, Plants.
We offer a large stock of
Verbenas, Roses, Geraniums, Fuschias,
And other choice budding plants, wholesale and retail.
EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS, FLOWERS and VEGETABLE SEEDS, &c., &c.
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
ap12 112 SMITHFIELD STREET.

Seeds, Plants, Flowers, Etc.
Our Catalogue of Vegetable and Flour Seeds, our Catalogue of Small Fruit and Price List, for Spring, 1872, and our Catalogue of Ornamental, Flowering and Budding Plants now ready, and can be had on application. Bouquets, Cut Flowers, Baskets and Floral Ornaments, executed in the finest style at short notice.
R. CUMMING & CO.,
(Successors to J. KNOX.)
ap4 92 SMITHFIELD STREET.

HENRY G. HALE,
Merchant Tailor,
COR. PENN AVE. AND SIXTH ST.,
je27 PITTSBURGH.

Best Yellow Pine Flooring
AT $40 PER M.
HOOP, JONES & CO.,
ap13 65 and 67 Sandusky street, Allegheny City.

EGGS.—12 BARRELS FRESH EGGS
For sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
ap29 114 Water street.

HARRIS & EWING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 341 Liberty St., cor. of 10th,
jy11:a81 PITTSBURGH, PA.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMUSEMENT ADVERTISING RATES

The following is the rate charged for advertisements under the head of "Amusements" in this column.

1 Square 1 time	$1 00	1 Square 7 times	$4 60
1 Square 2 times	1 60	1 Square 8 times	5 32
1 Square 3 times	2 25	1 Square 9 times	5 98
1 Square 4 times	3 00	1 Square 10 times	6 64
1 Square 5 times	3 75	1 Square 11 times	7 30
1 Square 6 times	4 00	1 Square 12 times	8 00

NEW PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE
ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD, Lessees and Managers.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 10, 1872.
DARK FRIDAY.
A Hit That Rivals All.
HOUSE PACKED FROM PIT TO DOME.
ROARS OF LAUGHTER!
THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE!
Greeley and Grant Received with Cheers!
THE GREAT SENSATION!
A DECIDED SUCCESS!

GLENWOOD GROVE—THE FINEST GROVE for Picnics. Accommodations better than ever before. Hourly trains; no extras needed. (See new time card P., W. & B. R. R.) Fare cheaper and rent lower than elsewhere. Special rates for Sunday schools and private picnics. For further information call on or address J. H. WILLIAMSON, Hazelwood, Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh, or inquire at Clark's Bakery, No. 66 Seventh avenue. Ice furnished at city prices. je15

FOR SALE.
REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

38 ACRES.—Thirty-eight Acres at Turtle Creek Station, on Penna. Central Railroad, 12 miles from Pittsburgh. The improvements are a large three story Brick House, containing 35 Rooms and spacious halls, with convenient outbuildings, large frame stable, &c. Also, a new two-story Frame House, containing 8 rooms and hall, with every modern convenience. Price moderate; terms easy.

100 ACRES—One Hundred Acres one mile from Turtle Creek Station, on Penna. Railroad, with good improvements. Price $200 per acre, easy payments.

112 ACRES.—One Hundred and Twelve Acres, two miles from Turtle Creek Station, on Penna. Railroad. Improvements moderate. Price $100 per acre. 4 years' time.

3,000 ACRES.—Three Thousand Acres of Coal and Iron Lands in Somerset county, on Connellsville Railroad. Price $60 per acre, on long time.

Elegant Residence in Allegheny City, convenient to the Western Park. Price $22,000; 4 years' time.

Fine Residence at Shadyside, Penna. Railroad. Price $9,000; 4 or 5 years' time.

ENQUIRE OF
John A. Carothers,
108 FOURTH AVENUE,
je3 PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOR SALE.
MAGNIFICENT
BUILDING SITES.
Lots! Lots! Lots!
Lots! Lots! Lots!

The most attractive and desirable sites for homes within the city limits. Good neighborhood, good water, fuel convenient, east of access, being located at Fort Herron, the terminus of the Centre Passenger Railway. Terms easy. Inquire of
C. H. LOVE,
No. 58 FOURTH AVENUE, or to
R. G. HERRON,
ON THE PREMISES.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LAKE HOUSE,
Stoneboro, Mercer County, Pa.

This celebrated house, having been recently refurnished, will be open for the reception of guests Monday, June 10th, 1872. Persons wishing to engage rooms or other information may address to
SAMUEL ROSENBURG,
Stoneboro, Pa.

This favorite Summer Resort is delightfully situated a few rods from Sandy Lake, the most beautiful sheet of water in Pennsylvania, and is well stocked with fish and pleasure boats. Fishing tackle of all kind under the charge of an experienced sailing master. Having refitted the billiard room and Tenpin alley in first class style, also barber shop, bath room and livery stable connected with this favorite resort.

Seekers for health, as well as for recreation and fine Rural Scenery, will find in the Chalybeate Spring, on the grounds, all the virtues of *tonic treatment* found at the most celebrated watering places. By chemical analysis, one gallon of water was found to contain 10.80 grains of Mineral substances, consisting principally of Carbonate of Lime, held in solution by Carbonic Acid Gas, associated with small quantities of Carbonate of Protoxide of Iron, Sulphate of Magnesia, Chloride of Sodium, and traces of Silicia and organic matter.

The analysis was made by the Professor of Chemistry in the Laboratory of the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery.
Jeb:55

LORRETTO SPRINGS,
CAMBRIA COUNTY, PENNA.,
Will be open the 25th JUNE, 1872, for the reception of Guests. Coaches will be at and free transportation for permanent boarders from Cresson Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, on the arrival of Trains. For further particulars apply to FRANCIS A. GIBBONS,
je17 Loretto, Cambria County, Pa.

GAS FIXTURES.

Having fitted up a large Store Room in our new Building especially for Gas Fixtures, we have now on exhibition the finest assortment of Gas Fixtures ever brought to this city, selected from the best manufactories in New York and Philadelphia, and now offers the same to the citizens of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Birmingham at less than Eastern prices. Call and examine our stock of goods and be convinced that our prices are lower than any other house in the city.

Tate, Munden & Tate.
No. 313 LIBERTY STREET.
jy2-TTHS

CIGARS DE JOY.

Recommended by the Medical Profession as a certain cure in the worst cases of
ASTHMA,
and all spasmodic affections of the Respiratory Organs. In packages of 35 cigars, price $2. Sold by
SIMON JOHNSTON,
Cor. Smithfield St. and Fourth Ave.
Sole Agent for the United States and Canada.
jy4

Breech-loading Shot Guns, $45 to $300.
Double Barrel Shot Guns, $8 to $120.
Single Shot Guns, $3 to $25. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 75 cents to $8. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material and Sporting Goods, at very low prices. Guns and Pistols Repaired. Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our Illustrated Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by Express.
J. H. JOHNSTON,
Sign of the Big Gun,
No. 179 Smithfield Street.
je18:123-d&S

MILLER & CO.'S
(BOSTON) CELEBRATED
PIANOS,
first quality. They are unexcelled in tone, elegant in finish, incomparable in durability and simplicity of construction.
SOLE AGENT FOR PITTSBURGH AND VICINITY,
JOHN ZWEIDINGER,
136 Smithfield Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of Musical Instruments, Sheet Music, Music Books, Italian Strings, etc. je27:172

AIKEN'S Perfect fitting SHIRTS
Directions for self-measure sent on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.
JAMES H. AIKEN,
je29 74 FIFTH AVENUE, (opposite Postoffice.)

CHEAP LUMBER.
Hoop, Jones & Co.,
65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny,
SELL ALL KINDS OF
WORKED LUMBER
At LOWER RATES than can be bought elsewhere in this market. An immense stock of best quality always on hand. my24

WHITE LEAD! WHITE LEAD!

PITTSBURGH, PA., May 15, 1872.

The report of the burning of our White Lead Works, occasioned by the destruction of those belonging to another firm in this city, having been widely published, we think it due to ourselves to advise our friends and customers of the error, and that we are still prepared to fill all orders promptly.

FAHNESTOCK, HASLETT & SCHWARTZ,
(FORMERLY B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,)
137 FIRST AVENUE.
je14:14

AUCTION SALES.

FOR SALE! FOR SALE!
LEBANON NURSERIES
AND
FRUIT FARM,
In Scott Township, on Old Washington Road, three miles from city limits.
AT AUCTION,
Thursday, July 11th Prox.

Persons desiring to attend this sale will find free conveyances from the Upper Dept of the Mt. Washington Inclined Railway, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., on said day, and returning to same place after the sale.

Lunch served on the premises at 1 P. M.

For Catalogues of the Nurseries, Lithograph View of the same, and description of the Grounds, call on or address the undersigned.

Remember the day, July 11TH. Sale will commence at 2 P. M.
H. BOCKSTOCE & SONS,
js:n57 127 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REAL ESTATE, REAL ESTATE, Auction Sales.

Special public attention is invited to the following important public sales of city and suburban property, embracing over half a million dollars' worth of choice land, which will occur shortly after the July holidays, due notice of which will be given by special advertisements:

1.—The McClintock property, on the Perrysville Road, divided into large lots, none being less than a hundred feet front. Plans at 159 Federal street.

2.—The Dilworth property, on the New Brighton Road, divided into large lots. Plans at 159 Federal street.

3.—The Green Tree property, on the Perrysville Road, divided into acre lots.

4.—100 Lots, 50x150, at Fleming Station, on the P. F. W. & C. R. W., six miles from town.

5.—Jos. Kirkpatrick's plan of lots on Washington avenue, Sedgwick and Adams streets. This sale will occur on completion of the street grading. Plans by

A. LEGGATE, AUCTIONEER.
jy1:198-tf

PUBLIC SALE.—CHOICE ALDERNEY OR JERSEY CATTLE.

Wishing to reduce my stock, I will offer at Public Sale, at Mansfield, Pan Handle Railway, 5 miles from Pittsburgh,

On Friday, July 12th, 1872, at 9 O'Clock A. M.,

THE FOLLOWING CHOICE ANIMALS:

MISTRESS, 3 years old, Solid Fawn, imported H. B. In Calf to Griff May, 1872.
MISCHIEF 2d, 3 years old, Gray Fawn, imported H. B. Calved June 15, 1872.
BEAUTY, Yearling Bronze, imported H. B. In Calf to Griff February 17, 1872.
NELLIE, 10 years old, Fawn Solid, imported. In Calf to Griff, May 9, 1872.
DAISY, 3 years old, Solid Black Fawn, dam Nellie, sire Quaker. Will calve August 1.
GRIFF, 3 years old, Black Fawn and White, imported, Herd Book 449. Very handsome.
SHERIDAN, born June 1, 1872; Fawn, dam Mischief, 2d sire Chess' imported Bull.
CREAMY, 8 years old Fawn and White, large and gentle, superior Cow, thoroughbred. In Calf to Griff April 18, 1872.
ANNE, 3 years old, Black Fawn, gentle and rich milker, dam Gazelle, sire Kentucky, thoroughbred. In Calf to Griff March 10, 1872.
LILLIE, 2 years old, Fawn, ½ bred, kind and good. Calved April 28, 1872.
DENNY, 16 years old, thoroughbred, fresh. In Calf to Griff June 14.
JENNY, a yearling thoroughbred. In Calf to Griff February 16, 1872.
FAIRY, a yearling, thoroughbred. In Calf to Griff May 2, 1872.
SPOT No. 3, a yearling, thoroughbred. In Calf to Griff March 13, 1872.
ELLA, born December 3, 1871; a thoroughbred, Fawn and White, dam Gazelle, sire Sherman.
SAM, 6 months old, Bronze, thoroughbred, dam Creamy, sire Sherman.
JOE, 6 months old, Fawn and White, thoroughbred, dam Pet, sire Sherman.
Terms at sale. Pedigrees, &c., to be had in full.
M. B. BROWN, Mansfield, Pa.
WOODS & BROWN, 121 Liberty street.
WM. LEA, Auctioneer. jy9:u63

ASSIGNEE SALE.—TUESDAY EVENING, July 23d, at 8 o'clock, by order of John H. Bailey, Assignee, will be sold on second floor of McIlwaine's Auction Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, all the interest of Charles A. Boucher, Bankrupt, (being five-twelfths,) in the Leasehold and Buildings at No. 956 Penn street, in the City of Pittsburgh.
jy10 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

LEGAL.

IN THE MATTER OF THE OPENING of Church avenue, City of Allegheny.
No. 12, September Sessions, 1871.

Notice is hereby given that the report of the Viewers appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions on the opening of the above named avenue, has been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court, and will be confirmed absolutely unless exceptions are filed thereto within ten days from this date.
W. B. RODGERS, City Solicitor.
JULY 8th, 1872. jy9:o66

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Western District of Pennsylvania. In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of P. Fetherson, Bankrupt, Western District of Pennsylvania, SS.

A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of P. Fetherston, of the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, in said District, adjudged a Bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said Bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Allegheny City in said District, on the 25TH DAY OF JULY, A. D. 1872, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of N. W. Shafer, Esq., No. 12 Church avenue, in said city, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said District.
A. MURDOCH,
jy6:n65 U. S. Marshal for said District.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Whereas Letters of Administration to the Estate of WM. H. B. SOUTH, late of Allegheny county, deceased, have been granted to the Subscriber, all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the Estate of the said decedent will present the same properly authenticated without delay to
DAN W. SOUTH, Administrator,
jy4:n35-T H No. 40 Fifth avenue.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—TAKE NOtice that letters testamentary with the will annexed upon the estate of JAMES TOWNLEY, late of Allegheny city, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate will please call and settle, and persons having claims against the said estate will present them properly authenticated to either of the subscribers.
R. MILLER, JR.,
DAVID DE HAVEN,
Pittsburgh, July 1, 1872. Executors.
jy4:n33-TH

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION—PARTIES having claims against or being indebted to the estate of Lydia L. Long, minor, deceased, are hereby notified to call and settle within thirty days.
WM. FREW, Guardian,
174 Wood street.
PITTSBURGH, June 24, '72. je27:176-TH

TAXES

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, June 25, 1872.

CITY TAXES, 1872.

Notice is hereby given that the several Assessors have placed in this office the duplicates of
CITY, CITY BUILDING, FIRE, SPECIAL, POOR, CITY SCHOOL, WARD SCHOOL AND CITY BUSINESS TAXES, AND CITY WATER RENTS FOR THE YEAR 1872.
and that said Taxes and Water Rents will now be received in pursuance of the several Acts of Assembly relating thereto, subject to the following regulations:

DEDUCTIONS.

FIVE per cent. deduction allowed if paid on or before the 1st day of August, 1872.

TWO per cent. deduction allowed if paid between the 1st day of August, 1872, and the 15th day of September, 1872.

If paid after the 15th of September, 1872, and on or before the 1st day of October, 1872, no deduction will be allowed.

ADDITIONS.

FIVE per cent. will be allowed if paid after the 1st day of October, 1872, and on or before the 1st day of November, 1872.

TEN per cent will be added to all Taxes and Water Rents remaining unpaid after the 1st day of November, 1872.

For the accommodation of the Tax Payers, this office will be KEPT OPEN until September 15th, 1872, on SATURDAYS until 8 o'clock, P. M.

C. L. MAGEE,
City Treasurer.
je27:189-MTH

FIRE CLAY
Water Pipes,
CHIMNEY FLUES
AND
Chimney Tops.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
Terms Cash. 132 SECOND AVENUE.

Florida or North Carolina CEDAR.

It sells in Liverpool market for 4 cents per superficial foot more than the Red Cedar. Call and examine at the Yard and Office, corner of Fourth avenue and Ross street. Office hours from 9½ to 12 A. M. and 1 to 4 P. M. For further information enquire of WARING & KING, Duquesne Way, or of W. H. EVERSON, No. 98 Fourth avenue. je28:134

PROPOSALS.

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT.
Removal of the Bacon Rock.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M., on Monday the 5th day of August, 1872, for the removal of the Bacon Rock below Cairo.

Specifications and printed forms for proposals will be furnished on application.

U. S. Engineer Office, No. 4, Public Landing, Cincinnati, Ohio, July 1, 1872.
WM. E. MERRILL,
Major Engineers and Bvt. Col.
jy8:n60

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT
Dams and Dikes.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1872, for furnishing and putting in place the necessary material for the construction or repair of dams and dikes on the Ohio river, as follows:

Miles from Pittsburgh.	PLACE.	Materials required: cub. yds. stone.	Materials required: cords brush	Materials required: No. Piles.	Work to be completed.
2	Glasshouse Ripple	1,800	......	......	By Dec. 1, 1872.
3	Chartiers Creek	6,500	......	......	By Dec. 1, 1872.
90	Wheeling	2,500	......	......	By Dec. 1, 1872.
214	Buffington	15,000	......	......	By Dec. 1, 1872.
783	Evansville	5,000	5,000	500	By Dec. 1, 1872.
907	Head of Cumberland Island	21,000	......	......	By Dec. 1, 1872.

At least one-third of the work at Buffington, Evansville and Cumberland Island must be completed this season.

Specifications and printed forms for proposals will be furnished on application.

U. S. Engineer Office, No. 4 Public Landing, Cincinnati, O., July 1, 1872.
WM. E. MERRILL,
js:n59 Major Engineers and Bvt. Col.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS,
CITY HALL,
PITTSBURGH, PA., July 1, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 6 o'clock P. M.,

MONDAY, July 15, 1872,

FOR BUILDING

Two Distributing Reservoirs,

ONE ON

BRILLIANT HILL

AND ONE ON

HILAND AVENUE,

Nineteenth ward, City of Pittsburgh.

Plans of the same can be seen and Specifications and Forms of Proposals obtained on application at the office of the Chief Engineer.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids should they deem it for the best interests of the city.

D. W. C. CARROLL,
ROBERT WATSON,
HILL BURGWIN,
S. BEYMER,
P. H. LAUFMAN,
Board of Water Commissioners.

JOHN ROSS, Secretary. jy1:197

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
PITTSBURGH, July 10, 1872.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until July 19th, 1872, at 3 P. M., for the Grading, Paving and Curbing of the following Streets and Alleys:
39th street, from Penn avenue to Iron City Park.
42d street, from Penn avenue to Butler street.
47th street, from Carter street to A. V. R. R.
29th street, from A. V. R. R. to Allegheny River.
28th street, from A. V. R. R. to Allegheny River.
24th street, from Penn avenue to Liberty street.
Harrison street, from 49th street to 50th street.
John street, from Penn avenue to Iron City Park.
Roberts street, from Bedford avenue to intersection of Paving on Roberts.
Devilliers street, from Webster avenue to Rose street.
GRADING AND PAVING.
Quince alley, from Mar on street to Pride street.
SEWERS.
20-inch. Pipe Sewer on 36th street, from Butler street to the Allegheny River.
18-inch. Pipe Sewer on Hog alley, from first alley south of Wylie avenue to Fifth avenue sewer.
Specifications can be seen and blanks for bidding can be had at this office. No bids will be received unless made upon blanks furnished at this office.
The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
jy10 ALEX. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

TO PARTIES DESIROUS OF INVESTING, the Board of Water Commissioners now offer the PITTSBURGH WATER EXTENSION BONDS.

These Bonds have twenty-five years to run, bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and are free from all local and State taxes.

Further information can be obtained on application
JOHN ROSS,
Secretary,
my14:r1s City Hall.

SEWING MACHINES.

FENCE BUILDING
Of all kinds constructed with neatness and dispatch. Call on or address the undersigned at 76 Forbes street, one square south of the Oakland Passenger R. W. Track, at Chestnut street
ap6:o85 M. F. KIMBALL.